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SAN DIEGO

REVENUE
OF
THE SCOTTISH CROWN, 1681

*Three Hundred and Fifty copies
only of this work have been printed,
of which this is*

No.

REVENUE

OF

BY

SIR WILLIAM PURVES

EDITED BY

D. MURRAY ROSE

EDINBURGH AND LONDON

M D C C C X C V I I

*An
Accompt of his Majesties Propper Rentes
arryseing from the few & brench duties
of the severall landes holden
few & brench of his
Majestie in his King-
dome of
Scotland*

*With
The Deductiones, Alterationes & Differences
betwixt the presentt rentall and the former,
preceeding King James of blissed
memory his goeing into
England in
Anno
1603*

*Extracted
out of the Rolles & Registers
be S^r. William Purves
his Majestis Sollicitor
in anno
1681*

INTRODUCTION.

SIR WILLIAM PURVES of Woodhouselee, who became Solicitor-General for Scotland in the reign of Charles II., was directed to inquire into the condition of the King's revenue. In 1667 his researches in this connection resulted in a folio volume of 71 pages, entitled "Ane Abbreviat of his Majesties proper and constant rent peyit be several feuars for the respective lands, and be the sheriffs for the brench dewties, castlewairds and others out of the respective shires as the same compts in the present Rolls, with the deductions and differences betwixt the same and the former Rolls preceding King James of blessed memorie his goeing to England in anno 1603."

The question of the condition of the patrimony of the Crown possessed great interest for Sir William, and in 1681 he drew up a more elaborate account of the Revenue, which is now in the British Museum. The authorities of this great institution, with that courtesy for which they are distinguished, at once consented to the publication of the volume. The title is—"An Accompt of his Majesties Propper Rentes arryseing from the few brench duties of the severall landes holden few brench of his Majestie in his Kingdome of Scotland; with the Deductiones,

Alterationes & Differences betwixt the presentt rentall and the former, preeceeding King James of blissed memory his goeing into England in anno 1603." There are four copies of this MS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, but they, with others elsewhere, are incomplete.

The volume has been drawn up in the usual canting and servile style of the period ; and as there is always a certain curiosity to know something of the man, or of his forebears, who acted in an official character in the reign of the Stuarts, it is well, before entering upon details in regard to this work, to tell what is known of the career of Purves.

Sir William claimed to represent the family of Purves of Purveshauch, a race long settled in Berwickshire, of whom, through the loss of family papers, no connected genealogy can now be given. They appear to have been vassals of the great Earls of March, and originally had their seat at Ercildoune, now Earlston, on the banks of the Leader, "whose waves," sang the bard, "dance shimmering in the ray," ere it joins and becomes lost in the classic Tweed. An element of romance is attached to the cradle of the race ; it is a place of eerie memories—the home of the prophetic bard, Thomas the Rhymer, the father of Scottish poetry. The weird story which circles round the grey ruin, still pointed out as the remains of his "high and ancient hall," even yet fascinates the people of the Borders, and one cannot gaze on the spot where stood the Eildon tree without recalling the scene depicted 'neath its shade when "True Thomas" gallantly kissed the lips of the Fairy Queen. The legend runs that seven years spent in Elf-land was the penalty he paid for his rashness, being only permitted to revisit the earth on condition of returning to

his mistress when called upon. It will be remembered in how strange a manner that call was given on the evening when, with knights of great renown, he held high revel in his ancestral hall, little dreaming that in so short a space he would be roused from slumber to bid

“Farewell to Leader's silver tide,
Farewell to Ercildoune,”

and never again be seen in the haunts of living man.

We have no knowledge of the lineage of Thomas, although a remarkable personage in his own day, and his surname has been given as Learmonth and Rhymer. In regard to the first, the charter of his son Thomas, to the Trinity House of Soltra, in 1299, as well as his own signature to a charter by Petrus de Haga to the monks of Melrose, show that if his name was Learmonth, he discarded it for the more popular designation of Rhymer or Rimor, by which he is now known. If any weight be attached to the traditional name of Learmonth, and the circumstance that the armorial bearings of the Purveses and Learmonths were similar, it is an open question whether the Purveses of Earlston were not the immediate relatives or descendants of Thomas. It is vain to speculate as to how they became possessed of the lordship of Ereildoune. From the *Liber de Dryburgh* we know that before 1318 it was held by Alan Purves, whose daughter Margaret is said to have married Petrus de Haga of Bemersyde. One would expect to find (considering the family must have occupied the Rhymer's Tower at a time when the glamour he had thrown around it was still fresh) that they were not unknown to fame in the stirring days of the gallant Brus, when neighbouring lairds

were earning undying honour ; but they never were a leading family, and took no conspicuous part in the chivalrous exploits which have made the memories of the gay Gordons, Swintons, and others the theme of song and story. Three names only occur—that of Alexander, probably the son of Alan, who was member of a sanguinary band associated for the purpose of killing every Berwickshire man found across the Border ; Roger, who, for his stout defence of Bolton Pele, was reckoned the greatest evil-doer on the Scottish March, and was sentenced, on the capture of the place, to be hanged and drawn for resisting the English in 1318 ; Uethred, whose lands were confiscated and bestowed on his cousin John because he let a prisoner escape who had been intrusted to his care by Edward of England. These were ordinary everyday incidents in the life of the men of the Merse, and were beneath the notice of the historians and the ballad-mongers of the time.

Alan Purves of Ercildoune was succeeded by his son Alexander, who in 1333, for the salvation of his own soul, as well as that of his father and mother, his ancestors and his descendants, conveyed to the church of St Mary of Dryburgh a messuage of land in Ercildoune—a grant which was afterwards confirmed by Patrick, Earl of March, his superior. Having thus invoked the prayers of the saintly monks of Dryburgh, the family settled down to peaceful vocations, and we trace no further record of them until 1428, when a John Purves appears as witness in the process between the monks of Melrose and the Haliburtons relating to the neighbouring lands of Hassing-ton and Pittlesheugh. Another interval elapses, and in 1466 we find the Abbot of Kelso convey to Alexander Purves and his brother Hugh certain rights in the lordship of Mellerstain

and Fans. Two years later, on 21st June, David Purves appears as a witness along with lairds of high standing—Cockburns, Nisbets, and Ormistons—in a process as to the division of the lands of Crailing between the Homes, Rutherfords, and Kerrs. David died before 1479, when his children—William, John, Janet, and Margaret—were defendants in an action before the Lords of Council. In 1483 William Purves and his son William were witnesses to the sasine of the lordship of Earlston in favour of Archibald, Earl of Angus, and two years later William, evidently the elder, was obliged to pay the teinds of the lands of Fans, while in 1499 another William had sasine of Earlston. Five years later Oswald Purves had sasine of the same lands, and on 14th May 1537 he is designated “of Purveshauch” in a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Huntshaw in Earlston, which he received along with his spouse, Elizabeth Kerr.

From 1539 to 1580 there is notice, as serving on retours of inquest, of Alexander Purves of that ilk, styled occasionally “Alexander Purves, portioner of Earlston,” and “Alexander Laird Purves” in Earlston. Whether these were father and son has not been ascertained, but on 29th June 1580 Alexander Purves, portioner of Earlston, with consent of John his son and heir, sold to his third son Thomas in Earlston the four carueates, or sixteen husband-land, in Earlston, of which Thomas had charter of confirmation under the Great Seal on 25th February 1581.

John Purves, the son of this Thomas, was served heir to his father in the above carueates on 19th November 1612. He married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Redpath of that ilk, and on 30th November of the following year there is a charter under the Great Seal confirming the liferent disposition he had

made in completion of his contract of marriage with said Agnes. He was a man addicted to violence, and possessing supreme contempt for law and order. On 21st July 1623 he, with consent of Agnes Redpath his spouse, Isobel Home his mother, and Charles Cairncross her spouse, sold his lands to his near kinsman, Hector Purves, eldest son of Andrew Purves, burgess of Edinburgh, who had charter under the Great Seal on 1st October 1623. The caruates thus disposed were Purveshauch, Whitfield, Earlston, and Huntshaw. This Andrew Purves possessed the “Temple lands” in Earlston, apparently by inheritance from Alexander Purves of Earlston. He married Marion Cramond, daughter of Mr John Cramond, Advocate, burgess of Edinburgh, in 1601, and was admitted a burgess in her right on 9th August 1603. On 22d March 1631 Andrew Purves resigned the “Temple lands” of Earlston into the hands of Thomas, Earl of Haddington, for new infestment in favour of his son Hector of Purveshauch, who had charter from the Earl on same day.

Hector of Purveshauch married Isobel Adair, and had two sons — Andrew (baptised 5th February 1630) and Robert. Hector died soon afterwards, and his son Andrew was served heir before the Sheriff of Berwick on 21st February 1656. He married Marion Aikman, and, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother Robert, who, on 24th February 1665, was charged to enter himself as heir in special, when Andrew Aikman, W.S., apprised the estate of Purveshauch from him for £5075, 7s. 5d. Scots. Aikman on same day received charter under the Great Seal ; but the lands were acquired on 9th December 1671 by Sir William Purves of Woodhouselee from Marion Aikman, spouse of the “deceased Andrew Purves of that Ilk.”

SIR WILLIAM PURVES.

The connection of Sir William with the family of Purveshaueh has not been traced. His father, Robert Purves, was probably nephew of Andrew of Edinburgh, the father of Hector of Purveshauch : it is, however, certain that neither the father nor grandfather of Sir William were designated “of Abbeyhill,” as represented in the various pedigrees of the family. The above Robert was apprentice to John Hepburn, and was admitted a burgess of Edinburgh on 21st October 1616, through payment of £5, and appearing sufficiently well armed with hagbut and pistols. Robert’s surety on this occasion was Patrick Douglas, baxter, Edinburgh, who afterwards became his father-in-law. It was usual in those days for the younger sons of gentle families to engage in mercantile pursuits, and through being tradesmen they did not lose their social status. Innumerable instances might be given where timely aid from burgess kinsfolk prevented the old aeres from passing to other names, and through such means many historic families acquired a new lease of life. Three times this has been the fate of the house of Purves : first, in the person of Thomas in Earlston ; secondly, when in 1623 Hector Purves purchased the family estate from John of Purveshauch ; thirdly, when it was acquired by Sir William, the son of another Edinburgh merchant.

Robert Purves, on 4th February 1618, received sasine from Patriek Hepburn of Fineven of six acres of temple lands in Kemston, within the constabulary of Haddington, possessed

by his late brother George, who had been admitted a burgess of Edinburgh on 12th April 1615. Robert had nine children, of whom William, the fifth but eldest surviving son, baptised 19th October 1623, was served his heir on 15th July 1630 at an unusually early age. On 17th November William had sasine, proceeding on a charter of same date granted by his grandfather, Patrick Douglas, his curator, of four acres of land in the barony of Restalrig, together with the lands of Craigchat and others; the liferent of Isabel Logan, the spouse of Patrick, being reserved, as well as the provision made for her daughters Isabel, Janet, and Catherine. Patrick Douglas, as curator, alienated the Kemston lands in favour of Francis Hepburn, a disposition which William Purves became bound to ratify on attaining his majority; undertaking at the same time to relieve the said ladies of all damage which might be sustained through the transaction. He was, on 12th November 1640, a party to the marriage-contract of his sister Sibilla, who married James Matheson of Broughton, to whom she brought as tocher the sum of 11,600 merks. The settlement provided that the sum of 15,000 merks should be set apart in case there might be daughters of the marriage, in which event the eldest was to receive 8000 merks, the remaining 7000 merks to form the portions of the others.

William Purves became a writer, and secured a lucrative practice. On 16th December 1642 he entered into a contract of marriage with Marjory Fleming, daughter of Thomas Fleming of Longherdmiston. Those acting on Marjory's behalf were Sara Miller, her mother, Thomas Fleming, her brother, and her uncle, Patrick Fleming of Cowburne. Sara Miller, with consent of her son Thomas, assigned to Purves, as his wife's

tocher, the sum of 2300 merks, due by Sir William Dick of Braid by obligation to said Sara, dated 28th December 1639; also the sum of 5000 merks contained in an obligation by the late Sir James Sandilands, and Francis Wauchope of Niddry, his cautioner, to the late Alexander Miller, Master Tailor to the King, dated the last day of July, and registered 2d January 1610. She made him assignee to other sums, extending in all to 10,000 merks, of which 8000 were to be secured on heritable lands, with the advice of said Sara Miller, Thomas and Patrick Fleming, for behoof of Purves, his spouse, and their heirs. Purves, on the other hand, constituted Marjory his assignee to the annual rent of 10,000 merks, decerned as due to him by Sir William Gray of Pittendrum.

The marriage was celebrated on 12th January 1643, the contract being registered in the Books of Council and Session on 29th January 1644. Immediately after his marriage Purves took a lease of the mansion-house of Drumsheugh from John Aitchison, advocate, at a rental of £100 Scots per annum. There is little trace of him during the next few years, save through the payment of tradesmen's bills, and the baptism of his children—a ceremony gone through in those days with elaborate preparations and a profuse hospitality. It is noteworthy, as evidence of his social advancement, that while the witnesses to the baptism of the elder children were burgesses of the city, the baptism of his daughter Margaret, on 8th July 1649, was attended by the *élite* of Edinburgh society, lords and ladies of high rank—such as John, Lord Balmerino, James, Lord Coupar, Sir Archibald Johnstone of Warriston, Sir Alexander Belches of Tofts, and others. Charles, Earl of Loudoun, the Earl of Wigtown, Lord Ramsay, and Sir Henry

Nisbet, were prominent among the guests attending the baptism of the younger children.

Fickle fortune had, however, evil days in store for the ambitious writer, and he who in the full tide of prosperity turned his back on burgess friends was now obliged to seek protection from his enemies in many a “lowly land.” He had embraced the Royalist cause, but the unhappy struggle between Charles I. and his subjects proved disastrous to the King’s partisans, for Cromwell took possession of Edinburgh and became Master of Scotland. Purves designated himself “of Abbeyhill” in those days, and the houses he had erected there were destroyed by order of the Committee of Estates. He has been held by some to be the prototype of Sir William Worthy in Ramsay’s pastoral, “The Gentle Shepherd,” but, while the opening scene in the third act would certainly represent his condition at this time, there is no reason to conclude that Purves and Sir William Worthy are identical.

When Charles II. and his Parliament met at Stirling in 1651, Purves sent a humble supplication to the king representing what loss he sustained through the destruction of his property by command of the Committee then with the army. The Estates requested Lord Coupar and Lord Tofts to comprise the damage done, so that reparation might be given. They assessed the loss at 6178 merks, but of this money Purves received no part, save a few sheep which belonged to the Laird of Dundas. He therefore prayed that, seeing he is put from any kind of subsistence, all his “Lyffly-hood” being on the other side; also considering the extraordinary charges he has been put to, in attendance on the Committee of Grievances and provisions for the army, the King and Estates of

Parliament would consider his case, and take some effectual course for his further payment, by constituting the balance due as a public debt.

The Committee of Bills who dealt with the matter, on 28th March 1651 recommended that the 6178 merks should be regarded as a public debt—the sheep he had already received being apprised. In respect to attendance on the Committee, they thought the sum of 100 merks per month ought to be allowed to him out of the general Commissary or other public dues of the Burgh of Aberdeen. Three days later the King and Estates ordered steps to be taken for his satisfaction.

Purves in this time of trouble had good reason to bless his mother-in-law for her generous assistance: she advanced him considerable sums, so that shortly afterwards he purchased lands adjoining his property at Abbeyhill. He acquired in June 1652 seven acres in the Cannoflat from Finlay Taylor and Margaret Boswell, his spouse, a conveyance which on 16th June was confirmed by the Magistrates of Edinburgh, who, in consideration of the good service he had rendered to the city, passed a special Act discharging the Master of the Trinity Hospital from uplifting £120 due as composition for entry to the lands. About the same time he had a different disposition, from John Stirling of Orchardfield, of eight acres of land with bog and meadow, and four rigs described as lying on the north side of the bog, in the barony of Restalrig.

As there appeared but little prospect of the restoration of Charles during the life of Cromwell, Purves, remembering how his political leanings had brought him into trouble, determined to secure some appointment in the service of the Common-

wealth, accepting in 1655 a clerkship in the Exchequer, with which he had some previous connection. He never took kindly to the Protector's rule, and in private gave vent to his feelings by endorsing various bonds as being registered in the “*pretendit Court Books of Justice*”!

Soon after his appointment it became necessary to issue a proclamation charging all possessed of any part of the Kirk lands, or King's property, to exhibit their titles before the Lords of Exchequer—an ordinance which gave rise to very great feeling, as well as to unjust reflections upon Purves. It was entirely due to the fact that, “through the great distractions and disturbances, many of the registers, rentals, and rolls of the revenue are lost—at least for the present cannot be found—whereby a true and perfect rental and condition of the revenue cannot now be known.” The measures adopted were regarded as solely due to Purves's malevolent designs, for his signature was appended to the proclamation, and contemporary writers refer to these proceedings, known as “*Purves's Production*,” as one of the twenty hardships under which the nation suffered. The exhibition of titles was especially obnoxious, for those who failed to produce their rights were dealt with in arbitrary fashion. Purves's influence was exerted in many instances on behalf of needy Royalist families; yet the ability he displayed in his difficult position won him the friendship of Cromwell, and led to his appointment in the following year as Head Clerk of the Exchequer.

The Executive in Scotland had protested in vain against the removal of the national muniments to London, but on this point Cromwell was as firmly resolved as Edward I. Great inconvenience was consequently felt, particularly in regard to fiscal

matters, and in May 1658, when Purves was in London with proposals for the improvement of the revenue, the Master of the Rolls was ordered to appoint a fit person to aid him in the separation of the Records sent from Scotland, so far as related to the revenue, from others in the Tower.

During the years 1658 and 1659 there were signs of deep-rooted discontent, indications that the country would not much longer submit to the military despotism under which it groaned. There were expectations of a Royalist attempt, and a renewal of the terrible struggle between Cavalier and Roundhead; but the death of Cromwell, the feeble rule of his son, the dissensions between the heads of the English army, paved the way for Monck's master-stroke and the peaceful restoration of Charles II. The true proclivities of Purves now found vent in various ways: he hastened to London to await the issue, and through the friendship of Monck was among the first to congratulate Charles when he entered London. The King's reception of him was not encouraging, for he was ordered back to Scotland to be tried by the Scots Parliament. Fortunately he had good friends in Edinburgh, and the Estates on 21st June 1661, having considered the Report made to them by the Committee appointed to investigate his conduct during the troubles—

Find that he, being in charge before the incoming of the Usurper, hath public testimony from the King's Majesty and Committee of Estates at Stirling of his good service, and albeit, by the burning of his houses, destroying of his lands, and other losses, he was induced to serve in some employment under the Usurper, yet his service was rather an advantage than otherwise, for, by his kindness and care to the loyal subjects—whereof many persons of known honor and integrity have given many testimonies—promoted some public good for this country. And as to

the matter of production of Evidents, they found after trial that he did not project the same, and when it fell in his hands to officiate, he did all the advantage he could to the subjects, without any considerable advantage to himself; and therefore the King's Majesty, with advice and consent of the Estates, do acquit him from all question of his services.

This public testimony to his integrity led to the sarcastic remarks of Lord Fountainhall.

He regained the royal favour through the friendly offices of Sir John Gilmour and the Earl of Lauderdale, and on 2d September 1662 a warrant was issued appointing him his Majesty's Solicitor for life: he also became Procurator of the Church of Scotland, being admitted advocate on 13th November of same year. This advancement of a Cromwellian official proved annoying to such as had been more steadfast in their loyalty. Attempts were made to prevent the warrants passing the seals; and hearing of these intrigues, Purves wrote the following curious letter to his friend and patron, the Earl of Lauderdale :—

RICHT HONOURABLE AND MY MOST NOBILL LORD,

Seeing it is by yor lordeship's favor that I enjoy that place which yor lordeship obtenned from his Majestie to me, I presume the more when I apprehend prejudices to arryse to shelter myself under yor lordeship's patroneie. I wes so happy at being with yor lo: that I do confidently rest upon yor favor. Whenever yor lo: shall think me unworthy, ayther of his Majesties or yor lo: favor let me only esteme it my happiness to lay it at yor lo: feit, and to beg yor lo: continuance to preserve me from the malice of my enemies till then.

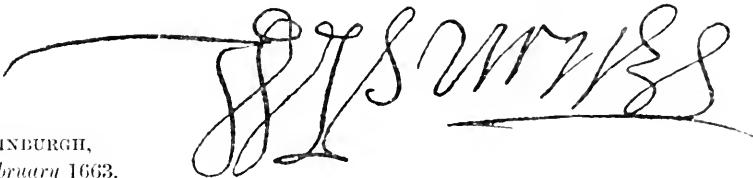
I am informed that Sir John Gilmour not yet satisfyed with what his Majestie hes done to me (by yor favor) in nominating me his Solicitor and not his brother-in-law. Mr James Windred heath written to yor lo:, and som oythers, letteris to my prejudice. If I knew what they were I could

easily answer them. I do not apprehend any prejudice from them, if they do not robe me of yor lo: favor, but finding so much nobilitie and generosity from yor lo: I shal ever rest upon yor lo: favor and patronie till yor lo: discharge me thereof.

May I most humbly entreat yor lo: to acquaint my brother if ther be anything of this nature—not so much out of any desyr to knowe the matter as out of ane feare of yor lo: alteracion to him who is no more his owne then he is,

Yor lo: most faithful, real and humble servant,

EDINBURGH,
5th February 1663.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "SIR WILLIAM PETTY". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized 'W' at the beginning.

Charles created him a knight baronet on 6th July; on 12th August he had a receipt for forty merks from the Macers of the Council and Session in full satisfaction of their dues “for the title and dignity conferred upon him, be his sacred Majesty, as Knight and Baronet most deservedlie.” His residence at this time was the house of Sir John Henderson of Fordell, and here he gave a grand entertainment which was attended by many nobles. Fortune again smiled upon him; he received a joint gift with the Earl of Lauderdale of Wards and Marriages, amounting to upwards of £20,000 Scots per annum, besides large sums for “his pains and zeal.” He was frequently intrusted with affairs of great delicacy, his conduct throughout inspiring implicit confidence. In the following year he drew up his first account of the Revenue, which forms the basis of the present work.

Between Purves and William, Earl Marischal, a warm friendship had long subsisted, and the Earl on 25th August 1668 appointed him, and, in the event of his death, his eldest son Alexander, to subjoin and append the Privy Seal to all writs, &c., as should be sealed thereby ; to receive all fees, casualties, and dues belonging to the Lord Privy Seal, and to employ said fees and dues to their own proper use as freely as the said Earl or his deputies might do. They were to enter upon these duties at Martinmas, and Sir William and his son became bound to be careful of, and become responsible for, the said seals, and to relieve and skaithless keep the said noble Earl.

Hitherto we have been chiefly concerned with Purves's official connections. His sole ambition seems to have been family aggrandisement, and in recording the steps taken to this end, we deal with one of those quiet, unobtrusive men whose energy and industry enabled them gradually to lay the foundation for the future greatness of their descendants. Had it not been for the fortunate discovery of certain family papers, as little would have been known of him as of the "dark grey" man, reputed founder of the house of Douglas. Soon after accepting office under Cromwell, he acquired the lands of Fulford and others through the renunciation in his favour by Helen Belches, sister of Alexander, Lord Tofts, spouse of John Hume of Manderston, and by Marjory Coupar, lawful daughter of deceased Andrew Coupar, of Fenton, by his wife Janet Belches, sister of Helen. Cromwell, who loved to style himself "The keeper of the liberties of England," granted precept of sasine for his infestment in these lands on 13th May 1657 ; while a charter under the Great Seal was expedited on 17th August following, settling the lands on himself in liferent, and conveying the fee

thereof to his son Alexander—reserving power of redemption, what time he pleased. Purves soon afterwards took up his residence at Woodhouselee, a beautiful and romantic place on the banks of the North Esk, of which he had charter under the Great Seal on 31st December 1658, proceeding on the resignation of Alexander Bothwell of Glencorse and his son. The lands had been impignorated by William, Earl of Roxburgh, for 20,000 merks, and although possessed of the property since 1658, Purves only received sasine on 31st August 1665. On 29th January 1667 he acquired the lands and barony of Thankerton, with the tower, fortalice, manor-place, and pertinents lying within the sheriffdom of Lanark, from John, Earl of Wigtown—a disposition confirmed by the King and Estates of Parliament two years later. He also received sundry lands from the Laird of Tofts as security for his advances, and took advantage of an opportunity which presented itself of getting a disposition of the estate of Purveshauch from Marion Aikman, relict of deceased Andrew Purves, now spouse to James M'Lurg, on 9th December 1671: charter under the Great Seal being passed on 22d January thereafter. This purchase led to the prospect of his owning large estates in his native country, and apparently induced him to dispose the barony of Thankerton to James Carmichael of Bonnington. About the same time he got absolute title to the lands of Nether Tofts, Cruicklaw, Over Tofts, Plewlands, and others from Belches, which, with the lands of Lambden, purchased from Hume of Kaims, were afterwards erected into the barony of Purves; the mansion-house of Tofts henceforth to be called Purves-hall.

The transaction with Tofts involved Purves in much trouble, for creditors led a process against him for reduction of the

sale. Sir William in a curious memorial charges Tofts with concealment of the true rental, the deception going so far that, he alleged, the Laird actually advanced money to the tenants to make up the rental to the sum affirmed by him. For a time this ruse was successful, but the facts coming to Sir William's knowledge, he compelled Tofts to give bond "to furnish tenants to the said lands for the space of five years at the rental he had given up"—an unsatisfactory arrangement. Sir William bitterly complained of Belches' dilapidating the mansion of Tofts, "which was reduced to a shell of a house and would not hold out a drop of rain. But worst of all, the dovecot was so ruinous that although it was in his possession for a twelvemonth, not one pair of doves had he gotten out of it yet. Further, the dykes would not keep out a mouse!"

The Berwickshire estates of Purves comprised the lands he purchased from Belches, Pittlesheugh, Mersington, lands of Purveshauch, Whitfield, Earlston, and Huntshaw, lands of Lambden, Plewlands, and others. As he had to make provision for his younger children, he decided to sell Woodhouselee and Fulford, and his rights in these were bought up by his son-in-law, James Deans, only son of James Deans of Highrigs. Accordingly he resigned the lands in favour of the Lords of Exchequer for new infestment to be granted to James Deans, dated 21st August 1674. James Deans had married Rosina Purves, and on 10th August 1675 he signed a discharge for her tocher of 8000 merks.

Sir William's ambition seems to have been satiated when at length he was able to designate himself, with doubtful propriety—"Purves of that Ilk." The infirmity of his eldest

son was a bitter sorrow, which the King with kindly consideration tried to alleviate by substituting the name of his third son, John, as joint-Solicitor for life, an appointment specially included in the confirmation he had from Parliament, in 1681, erecting and consolidating his lands into the barony of Purves.

The Treasury authorities were very remiss in the audit of their intromissions with the Crown Revenue. Charles in October 1681 directed the Commissioners of the Treasury to audit the accounts, especially to call Purves “to accompt for such of the wards and other casualties as he has uplifted since Lammas 1674.”

This communication no doubt led to the preparation of the volume now published. Although dated in 1681, it was not completed until the autumn of the following year. It is fuller in details than the account drawn up in 1667, but unfortunately the portion relating to the “Improvement of the Revenue” with the “Record of Concealment” has either been lost or was never completed. The following letter from the Duke of Queensberry shows that it was looked forward to with not a little interest :—

SANQUHAR, 30th August 1682.

SIR WILLIAM,

Since coming here I have read your book with very great satisfaction, and do wish the other pieces there mentioned may be readie again the winter. I hope ye will not forget towards November to have in readinesse a full information in write of what I recommend to you at parting relating to imbeuzelments and concealments of the Revenue, and the particular caises of all persons who have in possession lands and others belonging to the Crowne: this I do assure you will be acceptable both *above* and to me, but I desyr and expect non alive save yourself know it.

Take effectiue ways to discover the value of Douglas escheat lately execute, as also those convict for the Syee of Error, and be able at meeting

to give me an account of all. Faile not to let me hear frequentlie from you, and inform what is fitt for me to know relating to Treasury business during my absence. So expecting you'll do everything effectually and closely, and write fully and frequently to me, which Wallace will get weekly conveyed.

The King's Advocate told me at parting he was to raise several reductions upon the King's account this vacation, and have them readie against November, whereof mynde him, and whats done, or designed therein, let your first bear. I desire among other things ye'll exactly mynde against meeting to have a list of Council and Justice Court where money is to be expected. This I am much concerned in, and do absolutely trust to your care. I am, your most reall and affectionate friend, QUEENSBERRY.

Purves was no favourite with James, Duke of York, and it was probably due to the latter that on 10th April 1683 the Privy Council were desired to appoint Mr George Bannerman joint-Solicitor with Sir William. This naturally roused the old man's indignation : he stoutly declared he would "yield up his rights to none"; the Council sided with him, and he held his position successfully against the King. This opposition to the royal will brought about a situation of great delicacy, which was not improved when Veronica, Countess of Kincardine, made complaints against him. The disagreement between her and Sir William arose out of the settlement of accounts with the late Earl of Kincardine. In February 1671 Charles II. had granted to the Earl a gift of the Wards and Marriages which fell due between November 1666 and 1st August 1671, of the vassals holding of his Majesty as King, Prince, and Steward of Scotland, whether the said vassals were marriageable or not, with power to uplift the same from Purves. Similar grants in favour of Kincardine were dated from 1st August 1671 to August 1674.

Dame Veronica de Airsin Van Summersdyck, relict of the Earl, obtained a gift of her husband's escheat from the King, under Privy Seal, dated 9th March 1681, and brought an action of declarator against Alexander, Earl of Kincardine, Lady Mary Bruce, and William Cochrane, her spouse, Lady Ann and Elizabeth Bruce, lawful daughters of the late Earl. Sir Alexander Bruce of Broomhall had acted throughout for the Earl of Kincardine, and between him and Sir William there was so great a difference that they could come to no agreement. Lady Veronica was a woman with some pretensions to beauty, of vigorous character, and, however unwilling to harass the friend of her dear lord in any way, she "hated extremely the delays which are so common in Scotland." Writing to Purves on 16th June, she hinted that lately she "got very much kindness from above," which gave her ground to hope for all assistance from those who are in authority. The case was not settled for many years, and it would be foreign to the scope of this volume to trace it further. Suffice it to say, that perhaps the representations of the Countess led to the retirement of Sir William from the Solicitorship in the following July, for Charles, as is well known, was very susceptible to female influence.

The infirmities of age warned Sir William to give directions for settling his worldly affairs; and to this end the closing days of his life were occupied. In September he gave Purveshauch in wadset to his second son James; other dispositions of his property were also made, and on the 8th November 1684 he signed the following deed:—

Be it known to all men by their present letters me, Sir William Purves of that Ilk, knight and baronet, for the love and favour that I have and bear to William Purves my grandchylde, and other good causes and con-

siderations moving me, to have granted and delivered, as I do hereby give, grant, and dispone, to the said William Purves and his heirs who shall succeed to my Estate, all moveables, as well moveable airship as other moveables, horse, nolt, sheep, maills, fermis, profits and duties of land, household plenishing outside and inside, coache, jewels, gold, silver coinged and uncoinged, watches and other moveables of whatsomever name or nature now pertaining, or that shall pertain, to me at my deceis, dispensing with the generalities and admitting the same to be as valid as if every particular were specially named and express; Reserving always to me my liferent of the haill premiss, and power to alter and to dispone otherways upon all, or any part thereof, as I shall think expedient.

The curators he appointed were : Dame Marjory Fleming, his spouse ; Sir Roger Hog of Harrears, Senator of the College of Justice ; Mr Charles Hume of Aytoun ; John Hume of Manderston ; John Hume of Ninewells ; James Deans of Woodhouselee ; Mr David Hume, Tutor of Blackadder ; Mr James Daes of Coldingknows ; Mr John Purves, his son ; Thomas Fleming of Dalquhain ; James Hay, W.S. ; Mr John Belches of Tofts. On 8th December he transacted his last piece of business. He called to mind the many kindnesses and faithful services of his dear friend Sir George Lockhart during a long period of years, and, anxious to encourage him in looking after his legal business, he granted him an annuity of £100. Sir William died a few days later, and was succeeded in the title by his son Alexander, the names of whose descendants will be found in the annexed pedigree of the family.

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GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF PURVES



THE REVENUE OF THE CROWN.

In this Introduction it is not intended to deal in any detail with the revenue of the Scottish Crown, for the lapse of time and the consequent loss and destruction of important papers have further increased the difficulties which Sir William Purves had to encounter. We can therefore only briefly refer to the financial position of the Scots sovereigns at various periods.

Sir William Purves gives the sources of Crown revenue in his remarks, pages 30-35, and from these it will be seen how admirably adapted the feudal system was as a means of oppression and extortion. The extraordinary financial state of James VI., to which Purves draws attention in so discreet a manner, was not new in the history of our kings. In the days of the Alexanders the estates of the Crown were large and valuable. We know from the Exchequer Rolls, as well as from other sources, that they were possessed of castles and manors in almost every county in Scotland, but it is impossible now to estimate the gross revenue of the time.

It is Brus who is primarily responsible for the chronic impoorness of his successors. His own princely possessions, as well as the Crown lands, he gifted in reckless manner to those who fought with him for national independence. He himself was the first to feel the evil fruits of his generosity, and was obliged in 1326 to apply for a grant of money because the Crown lands were diminished through the causes stated. The Parliament on 15th July of that year granted him for life

the tenth penny of their rents, according to the Old Extent of lands in the time of Alexander III.—a gift, they declared, would be null if the King defeated its object by application beforehand. They further decreed that payment ceased on the death of the King, and that it was not to be drawn into a precedent. David II., through his extravagance and evil fortune, was also obliged in 1367 to ask for a grant; but Parliament decided that “the King can and ought to live on the revenues of the Crown,” and all donations of the royal property, since the time of Alexander III., were revoked. Through David’s ransom heavy burdens were placed upon the people, and to a great extent the Crown revenues were dislocated. The Stuarts on their succession to the kingly functions were possessed of considerable estates, and the addition of these to the patrimony would have placed the reigning family in at least affluent circumstances. A portion of their property was, indeed, set apart for the maintenance of the heir-apparent as Prince of Scotland; but extensive lands were gifted to favourites, or divided among illegitimate children.

James I., whether on account of poverty or not, retained the wards of his subjects in his own hands, and adopted measures for the recovery of his patrimony by directing the sheriffs to make diligent inquiry into the property of the Crown, requiring the vassals to exhibit their charters. These methods were regarded as oppressive. The untimely death of James and the youth of his successor tended to render his proceedings abortive; but they were not without advantage, for Parliament recognised the justice of the proceedings, and in 1431 declared that the Governor had no power to give

away lands, so steps were taken to recover those alienated, and provide for the scantiness of income of James II. In 1449 there is a grant for dower to the Queen of James II. of the earldoms of Athol and Strathearn, the lordships of Linlithgow, Menteith, Doune, Strathgartney, Drummond, Duthray, Kinclevein, and others, extending in all to the sum of 10,000 crowns. Two years later there is another grant to the Queen of

£500, the earldom of Fife, with Castle of Falkland, the lands of Fife forfeited by the Earl of Athol ; the great customs of Coupar, the earldom of Stirling ; great customs of Perth, Stirling, and Linlithgow, and £100 from Aberdeen, the sheriffdom of Stirling and Linlithgow, the barony of Tullicultry, with 20 merks out of Cragorth.

Parliament in 1455 declared the following lands to be Crown property, inalienable without consent of the Estates :—

The customs of Scotland, the lordships of Ettrick and Galloway, with the Castle of Thrieve, the Castle of Edinburgh, the lands of Ballincrieff and Gosford in Lothian, Castle of Stirling and King's lands there, the Castle of Dunbarton, the lands of Cardross, Rosneath, pension of Cadzow with the pension of ferm-meal of Kilpatrick, the earldom of Fife and Strathearn, lordships of Breichen, Inverness, and Urquhart, superiority of Cortachy ; lordship of Abernethy with water-mails of Inverness, baronies of Urquhart, Bonech, Bonacher, Annoch, Ardmanoch, Petty, Brachlie, Strathnairn, Redcastle, and the lordships of Ross.

These extensive appropriations might be held as making ample provision for maintaining the dignity of the Crown ; but while James III., his son, and grandson revoked all alienations which were to the detriment of their soul and conscience, or prejudicial to their rights, yet their prodigal expenditure and reckless gifting reached such a pitch that, although the earldom of March with the extensive baronies of Dunbar and Cockburns-

path, together with the lordship of Annandale, were subsequently included, the Comptroller in 1525 protested the expenses of the King's household “cannot be met out of the property, as it is greater than it can bear.” He had often represented the state of things to the Lords of Council of Regency, and now intimated that he will not hold himself responsible for the consequences. James V. in 1524 annulled all gifts, on the ground that his whole estates were required for his household. James Colville of Ochiltree, the next Comptroller,—successor in that office to Robert Barton of Overbarton,—undertook to furnish the household if a sum of £3000 out of the casualty was made over to him besides the other revenues.

In 1540 the Crown acquired great estates, such as Cromar and Braemar, Henderland, the Isles, Kintyre, Orkney, and Shetland ; the lordships of Douglas, Bolton, Prestoun, Tantallon, Dunsyre, Jedburgh, Kerrimure, and Bothwell ; superiority of Angus, Avondale, Liddesdale, and others. But these annexations do not seem to have been of much advantage, for after King James's death the Comptroller stated that the revenue had diminished by want of the customs, extending to £5000 ; the kirk tax, amounting to £10,000 ; the Queen's dowry, £10,000 ; the lands of Lord Angus and Lord Glamis, the Coalheughs of Waliford and Prestoun, estimated at 1100 merks ; besides the profits of the sheep and nolt, amounting to 2000 merks, and the revenue of Guienne in France, together with the casualties of St Andrews, Holyrood, and the fruits of the abbacies belonging to the King's sons given to sustain the royal house.

James V. is supposed to have been an opulent king, gifted with shrewd common-sense, and well able to manage his affairs ; but the papers of his reign do not bear any great proof of

shrewdness in regard to his own concerns. It is true that he endeavoured by a system of farming and stock-raising to augment his revenues; the forest of Ettrick and the parks of Holyrood, Stirling, and Torwood, as well as Falkland, were stocked to their utmost capacity, yet the returns were inconsiderable. Like his father, he was a strange mixture of saint and devil,—the latter, unfortunately, predominating,—and it is certainly due more to his mad pranks and gallantries than to his virtues that his memory has been cherished in Scotland.

The ill-fated Queen Mary revoked all alienations of the patrimony in 1555, and in 1556 the Lords Auditors of Exchequer calculated her rents at £15,522, 8s. They appraised the victual, capons, poultry, mutton, salmon, &c., at £2020, 13s. 10d.; the grassums and entry silver of the earldoms of Moray, Mar, and Strathearn being £1592, 17s. 4d., the whole extending to £17,515, 4s. 4d. Thus at a most critical time Mary of Guise, with diminished resources, entered on her determined struggle against the Lords of Congregation and the intrigues of England. When Queen Mary returned to Scotland she found an empty exchequer and her affairs in great confusion.

Mary Stuart was, without doubt, one of the ablest monarchs of her race; had she been brought up in the rough and brusque ways of the Scottish Court, productive of a more masculine temperament, her fate might have been different. She upheld her dignity by means of her dower as Queen of France, and for a time she baffled the schemes of her enemies in Scotland and England. In a curious Memorial drawn up in 1561 there are various proposals “whereby the rentes of the Queen’s Grace Crown may be augmented without grudge, hurt, or feeling of

the people.” The methods advocated in this Memorial proceed on the principle that the “well that is meikle taken of will go dry if there be no springs brought to it,” and to prevent this the Queen was advised to retain the great abbeys, wards, and marriages in her own hands for a certain space ; to prohibit the exportation of goods unless for her own profit, and to reform the mint, which was farmed out. It was especially impressed upon her how advantageous it would be to work the mines at her own expense, or at least to let them to the highest bidder. Another thing was that her affairs were managed by a stranger instead of a Scotsman. The coal-mines were fairly profitable ; but owing to the price, and the methods adopted, it was feared that the supply would become exhausted in a few years unless the Queen took the industry into her own hands, so as to provide labour and cheap fuel for the poor. Queen Mary was strongly advised to get vessels built and manned for the prosecution of fishing, then altogether in the hands of strangers and foreigners.

There had been enactments passed at various times to prevent the flow of Scots money to Rome (the people were sorely tried by the demands made upon them by the Church), and Mary was told she would “win the treasure of all princes—the hearts of her subjects”—if she would solicit the Pope that Churchmen would abandon claim to “the upmost clothes and corseprefands, which the rich subjects of no other realm pay. This exaction amounts to £20 in the year, if there were only five persons in a parish who gave 40s. for both. The establishment of a legate would result in a revenue of over £10,000.” The kirkmen of all other countries paid the tenth penny of their fruits to their prince, besides the fifth penny which they pay as subsidies in time of

war ; this matter if well handled would possibly result in the clergy being persuaded to give the twentieth penny for purposes of administration and national defence, which would bring in about £20,000 per annum. The Bishops should be deprived of the Registers of Commissariot, and the duties pertaining thereto, so that the revenue from this source might be devoted to the discharge of the Queen's debt, and in return she would discharge them of the £30,000 they promised to the late King at the Raid of Solway ; this being equivalent to £10,000 per annum, if there die but five persons in each parish whose goods are worth £20. Another curious proposal was that to enable the clergy to know "all those who worship not the Sundays and saint days, they might be persuaded to grant all such offerings to the Queen for some years ; and if every householder be made to offer for himself, his wife, bairns, and family, but a penny on the saint days, and the hired servants one halfpenny in the week, the Crown would possess a revenue of £146,000 per annum," which shows that the number of delinquents must have been considerable, even calculating upon "2000 parish churches and 120 householders in a parish."

The protection of property formed a heavy burden upon the landowners of the time, and it was therefore proposed that the heritors should be taxed 2d. every week to pay for all "quick goods" that are stolen. This tax would be no burden, for they already paid twice as much in blackmail and to watchers, and the result would be a revenue of £100,000 per annum, collected by the sheriffs, who would be held responsible for good rule. The value of lands would increase, and the lairds being secured against depredations, will give the twentieth penny of their rents for four years, this being at the rate of £20,000 yearly.

The Memorial concludes thus :—

That your Grace may the better understand this calculation: there are 2000 parish Kirks, and if they are worth £100 overhead, and the manses and glebes worth 40s., the sum-total will be £204,000 per year. But the profit of every parish Kirk should be worth double as much, seeing all the lords' lands in the parish are no better than the Kirks if the said lords play not the part of a ploughman or herd. There are 13 Bishops, a Lord of St John, 60 Abbots and Priors, and reckoning the living of all at £1000 overhead it will be £74,000 per annum; yet some say that five abbots have given as much in a year. Then there are Trinity Friars, Carmelites, and others which would bring £5000, while from Provostries and Deaneries there would be £10,000. So that the total to the Queen's Grace by this calculation would be £302,300 [*sic*] a year besides what they have by law, the confirmations, upmost clothes, herezelds, and offering.

The Memorial indicates the trend of public feeling, but various influences at work completely upset the calculations of the Reformers; hence Knox and his party could not secure such advantages to the country as they believed would accrue through the downfall of Roman Catholicism. Mary had unwillingly consented to the appropriation of the Thirds of Benefices to public purposes. Stipends were set apart for the maintenance of the clergy, but difficulties and disputes arose with those who possessed kirk lands by rights derived from the Bishops, and as these retained possession the ministers had generally the worst in the contest. It was this which led to Knox's remark, "Two parts are freely given to the devil, and the third must be divided between God and the devil." The advantage to the Crown was but small.¹

¹ The curse of the Stuarts was their generosity; they indulged in princely munificence through feelings which do them credit, but they were surrounded by artful and greedy courtiers—people who, according to an Act of Privy Council in 1566, "mair

The troubles which marked the close of Mary's reign, and the administration of the property by successive regents, led to reckless alienation. No wonder, therefore, that in 1584 James VI., realising the enormous hurt and prejudice he had sustained through yielding to the importunity of his subjects during his minority, revoked the grants made of the property. Under these circumstances one need not be surprised that James accepted the subsidy of £4000 from Queen Elizabeth. In the following year his financial position was so precarious that he made revocation of all pensions and dispositions, and of everything done in his minority in "detriment of soul and conscience" or prejudicial to the privileges and patrimony of the Crown. Things were going from bad to worse with him, so that in 1590 he confesses he "was meikle fashit and troublit" with the difficulty of providing necessaries for his household. Being greatly indebted to the wine merchants, they resolutely refused to supply his wants until they got security for the sums already due. He felt his position very keenly, and to save himself further annoyance he entered into a contract with his Comptroller, who undertook to provide the household for three months to the King's satisfaction, and afterwards for the remaining nine months. Notwithstanding all he could do, "a great heap of debt was still growing upon him," and in June 1591 he determined to take advantage of the common law which permitted all manner of persons to revoke things done

regarded thair awin particular profit nor the honourable estait of her Majestie and commonweal of the realm." Nothing can be plainer than the words of an Act of Privy Council on 21st July of same year, wherein it is explained how Mary and Darnley were moved by the shameless and indiscreet asking of their subjects to make disposition of that "quhairon thair awin livin consists as well in propertie as casualtie."

in their youth which heavily damaged their heritage; therefore seeing that he had attained his twenty-fifth year on the 19th instant, he determined to maintain the right and privileges of the Crown conform to the coronation oath he had sworn, and for the better observation of the oath he revoked all manner of dispositions and infestments made by himself and his mother.

Although the difficulties which beset the Comptroller, David Seton of Parbroth, were great, yet he was “nawise mindit” to relinquish his post; for in October 1591 he agreed to provide the royal household as heretofore, but stipulated that the King would cause him to be obeyed and see that he was paid the assignation made out of the Isles. James was not to intromit with this, and became bound to see that the Session did justice in regard to its inbringing. The Queen was to receive £2000 of the tocher for the Martinmas term and £4000 at Whitsunday term from the Provost of Edinburgh. If these provisions were not observed, and especially the payment of the rents in due time, the King was to permit Seton to demit office at the end of three months. By the end of October it became apparent that there were no rents available for the subsistence of the household during the next two months, and orders had to be given for the immediate sale of the fermes of Ross. James, as he might well be, was thoroughly alarmed at the straits in which he found himself. On 7th December he sent a Memorial to the Lords of Exchequer in relation to his affairs. On the following day the lords replied that the whole case must be taken into consideration. They thought the revenue could be greatly saved by a reduction of the feus and questionable rights by which the royal parks were held by subjects. It is monstrous,

they declared, that the King should have to purchase hay and straw for his forty horses, and the parks must supply all that is necessary. Falkland could support 140 fed slaughter marts, besides kye, as it did in the Queen Regent's time; Holyrood was in possession of the Laird of Balvaird, who must be evicted and the place plenished with sheep bought, or *borrowed*, from well-affected barons, or taken use of by escheat—just penalties for breach of the laws.

In regard to the household the matter was of a very delicate nature, yet, as they were determined to do all in their power to further the royal affairs, they resolved to visit Holyrood House on the following Monday at 8 A.M. for the purpose of hearing Sunday's accounts. King James's Lords of Exchequer were as easy-going individuals as himself. They had again and again remonstrated with him about his prodigal extravagance, and whether it was that they could not be “fashed” with his private affairs, or forgot all about the appointment, certain it is none of them appeared at Holyrood. Such insulting treatment—of frequent occurrence apparently—roused his wrath, and he sent the following passionate letter to the Clerk Register:—

CLERK OF REGISTER,

Becaus the Chancellor is occupied in his dispatches I maun dres my compleint to you. I heve been Fryday, Setterday, and this day waithing upon the directionoun of my affairs, and nevir man comand. Thame of the Chekker that wes ordainit to tak the compts nevir one. The turns of the hous soould have bene endit this day, na man comes down. I sent for the advocat baith Fryday and Setterday—nather met nor answer. Sielyk efter the bailies of this toun for the matter of the tocher—the lyk answer. I ordainit as ye hard a certane number to mak ane writing for reforming of the Session—na sic thing meditat. I ordainit the Thesaurer

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to gar mak chargis about the Sorneris—I hav hard nathing of that as yit. In schort na trayst or dayet is keeped. Quhat is spokin this nicht is forgot the morne. In the morninge I see nathing menid but to gurne. Na mair of this work beholding of als lang as I am earnestlie vaiting on, and quhen I am compelled to rest myself then to [illegible] abon gek; [sic] nan cannot be always *rené*. Therefore let this writ be a witness for my part. Quhen evir it beis called in question I protest I may do na mair nor I may, gif I war thaim vaiting on als lang I cannot be vayted. Fair-weill—shaw this lettre to the Chancellor and als mony of our folkis as ye meit with.

We cannot deal here with the ludicrous scenes which were witnessed in Edinburgh when King James hunted up the bailies of the town to compel them either to lend him money or borrow from him at extortionate interest. His Lords of Exchequer, though they did not imitate the bailies by escaping through the West Port, yet treated his peremptory summons with so little respect that it was not until Monday the 3d January following they appeared at Holyrood. They investigated the state of affairs in a spirit that was thorough if not commendable, and were determined to ply the pruning-knife with a vengeance. Their retrenchments so flustered and grieved the soul of honest Andrew Melville, the Master of the Household, that the shock of prospective parsimony caused him to forget many things. They actually cut down the supply of wild-fowl to five pair daily, “and it will be disagreeable to any order unless there be six pair.” But worst of all was their neglect to note the proper amount of his Majesty’s wine allowance. It savours of a species of revenge to read that they did “not allow him a quart to his afternoon, and one pint after collation,” which was necessary.

From this account we learn that there was prepared and set

on the King's table on Sunday "six eunings, five partridges, four plovers, two wild ducks, one muir-fowl, one dozen laverocks, one goose, one groys (? grise), two quarters cow-beef, one great veal, and nine muttons." The provision for the Queen's table was similar to the above, but had in addition "two woodcocks, two capons, and four poultry." The prices charged are of interest, the "eunings" or rabbits cost 12s. each, partridges 10s., plovers and wild ducks 6s. 8d. each; the dozen laverocks cost 3s., the goose 10s., and the woodcocks 8s. each. The money set apart for the expenses of the household was about £40,000 per annum, being—Property, £10,000; fees, £10,000; import, £13,000; of the tocher (besides the £6000 given to the Queen), £3800; sold victual, £2200; while the expenditure was as follows: "The King's table, £3870; Master of Household's table, £3627, and others connected therewith, £765; officers of his hienes, £1256; the porters, £772; the Duke of Lennox' table, £3074; in satisfaction of same ordinaries, £4033, 6s. 8d.; in place of meat and fees, £4906; fees to certain having ordinar in the house, £3100; the King's stables, £1851, 7s. 5d.: total, £27,254, 14s. 1d." The expenses of the "Queen's table, £5418; the . . . £1886, 13s.; the beer, £543; her Master of Household's table, £980; ditto, £116; the second table for the Danish, £1440; maidens of Queen's chamber, £767; her hienes master cook, £576; the ladies' table, £2682, 10s.; for meat and fees, £584; for fees in the house, £2844; the Queen's stables, £835, 10s.: total, £18,672, 3s. The total expenditure as above was £45,926, 17s. 1d.," besides which there were a great deal of miscellaneous expenses for coals, candles, &c., the napery account alone being £666, 12s.

From the foregoing a good idea may be had of the state of

affairs. The Lords in their report declared that all amendment must depend upon the skill, care, and goodwill of the officers, and they recommended James to look to the state of his living “before it com to ower instant necessitie.” They saw that the present revenue was inadequate to maintain the establishment, and thought the King ought to intromit with the property of the Crown which had been disponed to his own use, according to the 43d Act of James II., “and not to seke the supply of that quhilk wants fra your other gude subjects that hes not offendit.” James seemingly had a project to “squeeze” the Islesmen, but the Lords scouted the idea of visiting the Isles, “because he had the principals and the pledges and let them loose without suretie, and to bring them in agane would be most difficult, most paneful, and costly to the country and him.”

They next proceeded to reprove him for the extravagance of his own and the Queen’s dress, declaring in plain language “we see na possibilite how yor Majestie’s and the Queen’s cleithing, in the state the same is, and hes bene sen yor return fra Denmark, can be sustenit upon ony rent that is to be found in Scotland, and theirfore we traist that baith yor Majesties being weel and discreetly informit shall allow that this matter be reformit according to the loveable examples of yor guidsir and hir moder.” James, who had some pretensions to be a “dandy,” was wroth at this “meikle reproche”; but they paid little attention to the royal feelings, and next declared that the system of permitting persons who had been rebels to possess royal property and houses “was a plane illusion of justice, defrauding his Majesty, and should not be permitted in time coming.”

The next to come “under their scorpion-sting” was Andrew

Melville, the Master of the Household. They proposed to cut down his salary and allowances to a minimum, and he wrote them indignantly : “ We haif guid experience of the commoditie we haif of our office alreadie, quhilk is grite pane and continual querrelling and flyting, and everie day subject to fal in his Majestie’s displeasaur for the faultis that other men comittis. Swa that to consent to serve his Majestie any langer therein, and sustene all thir panes, danger and inconvenience, and want our fee we will na ways consent thereto.” Indeed from this report it would appear that Melville’s office was no sinecure, and the Lords animadverted on the prodigal consumption and confusion in the maintenance of the house. According to late regulations, those dining at the Master of the Household’s table “ had neither bread nor drink allowed to them, and insufficient meat which must be augmented ; and besides, the maid-servants and porters of the kitchen could not live on bread and drink only.” In times past they had an allowance of mutton, and must either have meat or silver. The consequences attending recent reforms were such as are almost beyond belief. Free fights for food were of daily occurrence, and sometimes these disturbances assumed proportions which required the presence of the guard to quell, and frequently terminated in not a few of the King’s servants being placed *hors de combat*. James, who was anything but a hero, lived in constant dread of treachery, and in a state of nervous apprehension. The Lords therefore took the matter into consideration, and in order to put an end to the “ shameful and unhonest reving of meat betwixt the kitchen and the tables,” proposed that Melville should have authority to punish “ the makaris of querrells and tumults as he will auswer to his hienes.”

They tried in vain to soothe the Master's ruffled feelings ; he indignantly repelled their advances, and declared they meant to leave him without food and fees, “ for your wisdomes can veill consydder rysing in symmer at our accustomat hour we cannot attend our service without our *dischone* till that time of day”—2 P.M., the dinner-hour. He was not the only one to complain : the Lairds of Melgund and Carraldston were in the same plight, and remonstrating against their treatment, signified their willingness to relinquish his Majesty's employ because of their evil luck after nine years' service, without fees, they received no reward. The servants were not paid with any regularity, and in consequence the King's French footman, and another who was deeply in debt, took possession of some of the Queen's jewels. The poverty of James is all the more bewildering when it is taken into consideration that between 1586 and 1594 he received £33,000 sterling from Queen Elizabeth, besides the taxation levied in January 1593 of 30s. per pound-land of old extent, together with a large sum as surplus of Thirds of Benefices. Yet in December of the latter year, after receiving £2000 in November, he was obliged to borrow other £2000 from the lawyers of Edinburgh with which to entertain a noble of Almaine, a near kinsman of his Queen.

It is perhaps undesirable to further draw aside the veil which shrouds the private affairs and life of the monarch who for so many years held the destinies of Britain in his grasp, and it is hoped that the brief glimpse we have given of the management of his revenues sufficiently explains the reasons which led to the appointment of the Octavian Commission in 1595. The story, as told in Tytler's ‘History of Scotland,’ is that “on New Year's day 1595 the Queen's Commissioners presented her with a

thousand pieces of gold, and coming playfully to the King, she shook a purse of gold in his face and bade him accept it as a gift. He asked her where she got it. ‘From my Counsellors,’ she replied, ‘who have but now given me a thousand pieces in a purse. When will yours do the like?’ ‘Never!’ said the King, and calling instantly for his Collector and Comptroller, he dismissed them on the spot, and chose those who afterwards became known as the Octavians.” These Commissioners were well acquainted with the character of their Sovereign, so they took care that he became bound neither to “menace or boast” them to do things tending to his own detriment or against the terms of their oath. Yet with all their precautions they carried out their duties but indifferently, their proceedings rousing so much popular indignation that the life of James was endangered, at one of their meetings, on 17th December 1596, which led to his famous threat to transfer the seat of Government from Edinburgh—a politic resolution, no doubt, adopted for the purpose of filling his coffers in view of the fine of 20,000 merks levied on the city.

It was difficult for any commission to carry out recommendations for putting the revenue into a proper condition, because James was of so easy and facile a temperament that through the medium of favourites gifts could be extorted from him at any time. After his accession to the English throne the material increase of wealth was of little advantage to him, and he was so annoyed by his Scottish creditors demanding payment in person at Whitehall, that he got the Privy Council to issue an Ordinance prohibiting such impertinent people from resorting to him, as it was “derogatory to the honour and credit of his ancient kingdom.”

Although he had promised in St Giles' to visit Scotland every third year, financial difficulties prevented his doing so; but when in 1617 he could no longer restrain his "salmon-like instinct and his vehement and unchangeable desyre to revisit his native land (which troubled not onlie his waking hours but often his sleep)," he was obliged to borrow 80,000 merks from William Dick, burgess of Edinburgh, and other 20,000 merks from Alexander Morrison. As he was ashamed to appear as the borrower, and thus expose his poverty, he got his Treasurer and others to borrow in their own names, and these sums were ordered to be repaid out of the taxation of £200,000 raised in 1616. Before he started on his journey he endeavoured to lessen his expenses by writing curious letters to North Country lairds, desiring them to forward him all sorts of game "be way of present, ye ken." He was never out of pecuniary difficulties, and at his death his debts, amounting to £400,000, were paid by a special taxation of 30s. on every pound-land of old extent.

The accession of Charles was marked, so far as Scotland was concerned, by the requisition of a like sum to defray the expenses of his visit. It was on this occasion that he took the first steps towards the establishment of Episcopacy. For the purpose of endowing a bishopric in Edinburgh, he induced the Lords of Exchequer to consent to his purchase of the barony of Broughton from the Earl of Roxburghe, to whom the King granted a bond on 4th August 1630 for 100,000 merks as part payment of 120,000 merks, the price of the lands.

An account for the years 1628, 1629, is interesting as showing the amount of revenue at this time. "Ferms, victuals, &c., amounted to £24,581; compositions, £12,580; property and casualty, £24,860; extra rents, £821; excise of wine,

£74,666, 13s.; great customs, £59,000; or a total revenue of £196,608, 13s." This proves how effectual were the measures adopted by James VI. The ferm or victual rent would certainly amount to over £50,000 had it not been for recent pensions, but the expenditure for public business became vastly increased through gratuities to servants for their pains and zeal.

Thus in June 1633 there was another taxation levied of 30s. Scots out of every pound-land of old extent. The Duke of Hamilton having paid the sum of 300,000 merks to Sir William Dick, and 52,000 merks to the Earl of Morton so long as he was debarred from the rents of Orkney and Zetland, was appointed collector of this taxation, with instructions to repay himself a sum equivalent to the amount of the debt due by the King.

A Commission was issued in the following May for investigating the state of the revenue in Scotland. It was found that the decrease in the rents, through assignations, conversions, and erections, assumed the most serious proportions. How extensive were the burdens may be gathered from the following statement as contained in the original MS. :—

The pensions paid yearly amounted to £169,130, 5s. 4d.; the fees and ordinary allowances out of Exchequer annually, £44,490; the gifts and precepts and other debts and burdens yet unrelieved extended to the sum of £922,087, of which precepts and debts there is that pays annual rents £786,487, the interest thereof being £78,648, which being added to the foresaid sums of pensions and fees extends to £292,279. The pensions paid in victual extends yearly to 148 chalders, but by and attour the foresaid burdens there is paid and allowed yearly out of the royal rents in pensions for maintaining the royal household the sum £10,562, 9s. 8d., besides 127 chalders of victual. The whole foresaid sums extend in money to £302,859, whereof there is assigned in money £9631, 13s. 4d. The

whole victual being 275 chalders is by assignation, which being converted at Exchequer prices is yearly £32,300. Of the foresaid sums there is ratified in Parliament £33,333, and renewed under the King's hand the sum of £109,973.

This extract shows at once the state of the royal finances ; and besides the above heavy burdens there were allowances for transaction of business, the affairs of Council and Exchequer, with the maintenance of prisoners—a great annual expense in itself. Such, then, was the condition of Charles's exchequer at a time when he schemed for the establishment, by force, of Episcopacy in Scotland. He fell back on the usual method of rendering null and void all pensions and unnecessary offices, and curtailing the fees all round. These retrenchments were not carried out to any great extent, but certain it is they were highly unpopular, and, together with religious questions, fostered a feeling of resentment which found expression in 1638 when the Earl of Traquair had to meet “Twenty-two articles of Grievances.” It was thus with an empty treasury, and much in debt, that Charles entered into the contest with his subjects which proved so disastrous to himself and his country.

In 1643 an attempt was made to raise £800,000 by way of loan. The proceedings were, however, of so arbitrary a nature as to provoke great feeling, inasmuch as the names of those declining to lend were to be publicly read over in Parliament, their goods escheat, and their persons imprisoned. These things caused general disaffection, and ended in the delivery of Charles to the English, who dealt with him in so summary a fashion.

Scotsmen under the iron grip of Cromwell were, if anything, in even a worse condition ; they were ordered in 1652 to raise

£10,000 sterling per month, a burden against which they energetically protested. From a return made to Parliament in 1658 we can form an idea of the revenue at this time. The property and constant rent amounted to £5324 ; casualties and uncertain rent, £576 ; compositions on signature, £929 ; customs, £12,500 ; customs of sea-coal, £2216 ; excise, &c., £1674 ; excise of beer, ale, &c., £47,444 ; forfeitures, £600 ; interest on money set apart for judges' salaries, £390.

Parliament after the Restoration granted Charles II. an annuity of £40,000 for life, to be raised by an excise on beer and ale. On 19th January 1661 Charles appointed the Earl of Crawford his Treasurer at a salary of £4000 yearly, on account of the faithful service he had rendered when the royal revenues and income from the kingdom of England were withdrawn by the “insolency of the prevalent power of the army.” Sir William Bellenden was made Depute Treasurer, and a few days later Charles issued a commission to William, Earl of Glencairn ; John, Earl of Rothes ; John, Earl of Lauderdale ; John, Earl of Middleton ; Lord Halkerston, and others, desiring them to assist the Earl of Crawford and his depute in all matters concerning the royal revenues. On 16th January 1664 another Commission was issued for auditing the Treasurer's accounts, because of the great prejudice it has been to the King's affairs that the Treasurer's accounts had not been audited since 1626, whereby “not onlie the rare fidelitie and faithfulness of his Majestie's servants employed therein, but also how the same has been expended, might appear to his Majestie.” Owing to great confusion in the accounts the Commission had to be renewed two years later. It was also at this time discovered that the taxation of 1633 had not been paid, and that the King

was due the representatives of the Duke of Hamilton the sum of £124,181, so on 20th January 1664 instructions were issued for uplifting the balance.

By Act of Convention of Estates there was an additional supply granted to Charles of £2 on each pound-land of old extent, for the space of five years, which came to £133,000, and two years later another supply was granted of £72,000 monthly for a year, so that Scotland paid in taxes in 1667 a total of £1,477,000 Scots, or £123,083, 6s. 8d. sterling. In 1672 the Scots Parliament voluntarily offered twelve months' cess, amounting to £72,000 sterling, to aid the King in his war with the States-General; so that, according to *Scrope and Clerke*, “Scotland paid a land tax of eight months' cess yearly for the King's life, which in all amounted to £88,000 sterling.”

The Convention of 1678 granted a new supply to the King of £150,000 sterling, to be raised in the space of five years, and in this Act the whole supply is called twenty-five months' cess: thus five months' cess, or £30,000 sterling, was to be raised for each of these five years, besides the £40,000 sterling before-mentioned; while in 1681 a supply of same amount was offered to James VII., the total sums levied in Scotland between 1670 and 1681 amounting to £5,688,000, or £474,000 sterling. At the Union the revenue was estimated as follows: Customs and excise, £100,000; Crown rents and casualties, £8500; post-office, £2000; coinage, £1500; land tax, £48,000.

An examination of this volume shows that the gross revenue of the Crown from blemishes, property, and casualty amounted to £89,821, 4s. 9d. Scots in 1681. Of this sum there was, as usual, a large amount retained as pensions and fees, so that the

free money only amounted to £47,445. It is thus apparent that during the reign of James I., his son and grandson, there had been considerable improvements effected, and the *Register of Exchequer* shows that to Sir William Purves was due no small share of credit. His zeal is attested by the many processes pursued against holders of the patrimony by questionable titles.

There is one feature which, while peculiarly interesting, is yet disappointing. Stories of curious blanches and tenures abound. There are none such recorded by Purves, yet it is certainly strange that, in a country where archery was so unpopular as to necessitate the intervention of Parliament, the duties should include so great a number of arrows and arrow-heads. It is evident that many duties had lapsed, or the holdings changed to ward during the reigns of James I. and Charles I. There is charter evidence to prove that “six horse shoes” were paid from the smithy lands in Auldearn, while a “falcon” was due from neighbouring lands in Ardelach. There were also the chaplets of white roses from Gask and Balvenie, while there is no mention of the two pair of shoes given to the fleetest of foot in the barony of Carnwath, nor of the mirrors for flushing larks due from lands in Stirling and Perth shires. There are two reddendos which were as common at one time as they were acceptable to the sovereign—“the Leopars” or greyhounds from lands near Jedburgh and Perth. The Stuarts when engaging in sport were frequently obliged to borrow hounds from their nobles, and the famous breeds possessed by the Earls of Home and Huntly were especially in request, while to own a falcon of any repute and not to present it to the king was a sure way to

lose the royal favour. James VI. did not hesitate to ask either hounds or falcons from his subjects, and his letters on such occasions conclude with the hint—“Seeing thay is but gifting geir and na otherwise to be accompted betwixt us and you.”

In comparing the rental of 1683 with the earlier rentals, the greatest difference appears in that relating to Ross and Ardmnoch. The earldom of Ross and lordship of Ardmnoch were dissolved from the Crown for feuing purposes in 1587, and it was from this district that the chief supply of wood and fuel seems to have come. For instance, the lands of Ardvile and others were charged as follows:—

Ardvile—60 girthstings; 60 loads fir and 100 draughts of fuel; Kynhard—4 loads fir, 100 girthstings, 100 loads of fuel; Halton of Tarradale—60 loads of peats; Garguson—8 loads of fuel; Hilton—8 loads of fuel; Drumquidrin—80 loads of fuel; Wester half Davoch—40 loads of fuel; Drynie—80 loads of fuel; Drumderfit—80 loads of fuel; Wester Kessock—100 loads of fuel; Snarden (*sic*)—200 loads of fuel; Acrow (*sic*)—2 loads of fir, 60 girthstings, 160 loads of peats, 100 draughts of fuel; Pitconnich—80 loads of fuel, &c.

These items do not appear in this rental, and it is interesting to note them as throwing some light on the condition of the district in early times.

To most of the copies of Purves's work there is added a manuscript entitled “The Retoured duties of the Haill Shyres,” which is given in Appendix I., and forms an interesting addition as showing the old extent and value of lands throughout Scotland. The value of the lands in the sheriffdom of Inverness and Ross was the subject of a special inquiry at

Inverness in 1555 by the lairds of the district, while the rolls of the other Shires seem to have been made up at later periods—Aberdeenshire for instance in 1579.

Among the *Letters of the Reign of James VI.*, published by the Abbotsford Club, there is one dated 6th October 1614, from Sir Alexander Hay, which proves how great was the prejudice the King sustained especially in regard to the “Retoured duties.” In Appendix II. will be found the “General Tax Roll of 1633,” which forms a fitting conclusion to this volume, which it is hoped will prove of some advantage to those engaged in antiquarian and topographical research. It may be remarked that while the example of the *Record Office* has been followed in extending contractions, care has been taken to preserve the old spelling of place-names. In this connection it will be seen that the names of many farms and estates have become obsolete, and are not now to be found in maps, or surveys. This is due to the absorption of the smaller holdings through the extinction of minor lairdships, so prominent a feature in the territorial history of our country during the last two centuries.

In concluding these notes, the Editor cannot but express grateful acknowledgment to the authorities of the *British Museum*—especially to the Librarian, Sir E. Maunde Thompson, and to Messrs Scott and Bickley of the Department of MSS.—for the courtesy with which at all times they so willingly gave information and assistance. Sir Stair Agnew and Dr Dickson of *H.M. Register House* gave access to Records under their charge, thus enabling the Editor to give an account of the family of Purves, with a pedigree constructed from the Sasine and other Registers of Edinburgh and Peebles. Thanks are also due to the

Faculty of Advocates and their Curator—Mr Clarke—for the kind way in which facilities were afforded for collating *Purves's Rerentie* with copies in their possession, and for permitting the publication of the General Tax Roll of 1633. Mr John Ferguson, Duns, when he heard of the printing of this volume, generously sent a Manuscript relating to the Tax Rolls, which had belonged to Boswell of Auchinleck.

D. M. R.

EDINBURGH, ALBANY STREET, 13th March 1896.

THE REVENEW OR PATRIMONY OF THE CROUN.

PATRIMONIUM principis aliud est publicum seu annexum Coronæ: aliud est privatum, seu non annexum.

Publicum est quod ex toto regno ad regiam dignitatem et regni onera sustinenda sepositum et separatum est, quod patrimonium Coronæ nuncupatur, quod alienari omnino ex jure prohibetur.

Privatum vel non annexum habetur, aliud quod ratione private vel jure successionis, vel per forisfacturam, bastardias et alias casualitates rationae Eschetae obveniunt, et in his habet liberam administrationem rex.

The patrimonie of the Croun being such as is before discribed; first, consisting in Landes & Rentes once annexed to the Croun which cannot be taken away therfae, to the prejudice of the succeeding King. 2^{do} Of such casualties as fall in to the King casuallie, which may be disposed by the King for gratifying any of his loyall subjects.

These two being the naturall branches of the revenew the first wherof is intended be the following rules to be cleired; the 2d with conveniencie shall follow. It shall be necessar then for

cleiring of the first, not only in the generall, that these landes which are annexed to the Croun, for support of the dignitie therof, may not be given away, but also being given away may be brought back againe to the first condition by severall Acts of Parliament, Acts of Counsell & practiques of the session.

The annexed patrimonie of the Croun is that which by speciall Acts of Parliament is annexed to the same, therewith to remaine perpetuallie as is befor exprest. *Craig* sayes, that the King hes only the ryght of administratione of these landes, and may not dispone therupon in fee & heretage, without advyce and decret of the Parliament, for the great sein good & reasonable causes of the Kingdome; whilk if uthir wayes, it shall be lawfull for the King for the tyme to enter to the possession of the samyne landes without any proces of law; and the possessores to make payment of the profitt of the samyne dureing their intromission, as the 41 Act of the 11th parliament James 3^d, and uthir Acts of Parliament made for that effect bears. So this annexed proppertie may not be given away from the Croun. And albeit the Kings, ether throw the importunitie of some, or for rewarding of, or encourageing of uthirs in thair faithfull services to them, have been induced to dispone part of the said patrimonie to severall persones, & therupon given grantes therof, confirmatione & dissolutione of the samyne; yet such wes the loyall caire of these Royall Ancestors, for the tyme to uphold the revenew for support & dignitie of the Croun, & for preventing the prejudices that might aryse therto, that no dissolutione made be any King continued longer than the lyfetyme of the King dissolver. Ffor *Skein*, in his *Verborum de Significatione*, sayes that the dissolutione endureing the lyfetyme of the King ceases, & att his death the

annexatione revives and begins to quiken, as is decyded in ane action betwixt the King and the Earle of Crawford. So that it is cleir the revenew cannot be disposed to the prejudice of the Croun, both be the forsaides Acts of Parliament and be the 41 Act King James 2^d Parl. 11, and James 3^d Parl. 14 Act 112, and be the 84 Act Parl. 16 James 5th, and by the 115 & 116 Acts of the 7th Parl. James 5th. By which Acts not only the said first act is ratified & approven, bot also the landes therin annexed are declaired to remaine with the Croun, and cannot be disposed therfrae, except in few for augmentatione of the rentall. And the very nixt Act, which is the 116 Act of the said Parl. it is statute and ordained that it shall be lawfull for the King to sett the landes in few with this provisione : that the samyne be in augmentatione of the rentall. As also by the 176 Act & 203 Act of the 13 & 14 Parliaments James 6, and be the 234 Act Parl. 15 James 6, it is so cleire the King cannot dispose any of his landes in whole, or diminish the rentall ether by conversione, allocatione, dischairge, or any uthir maner of way, but that the samyne are null & of no effect, and the Thesaurer may intromett with the rent therof without any proces of law. And the intromettors with the rentes shall be comptable for thair intromissione, which is cleir by the Law and Acts of Parliament aforesaid ; so by these severall practiques viz.—

In the action of Reduction att the Kings Advocats instance against Wm. Scott of Tushielawes the Lordes, upon the 9th Junij 1612, fand the infestment null, being within the Stewartrie of Annandaill as a part of his Majestis proppertie. And sicklyke, be ane uthir decret of the Lordes, ane infestment granted be the King wes reduced att his own instance. As also ane uthir infestment of the proppertie wes reduced because

made with a diminutione of the rentall, as the Acts of Sederunt in anno 1541 page 5, 8, 13, 14, 15, 22, & 26 bears, notwithstanding that the same wes twise ratifyed in parliament, because no ratificatione of parliament is sufficient to make up ane ryght of the annexed proppertie. Ffor, by the 293 Act Parl. 15th James 6, it is provyded that whatsomever generall lawes shall be made of dissolutiones, or ratificationes of the proppertie, or annexed temporallitie, in favoures of any persone shall be null, notwithstanding of the ratificatione & new dispensatione: except the said ratificatione & dispensatione be made with express & speciale dispensatione of the generall lawes, & by the advice of the States to be mentioned therin, ordaining the Lords to judge according to the generall lawes without respect thereto. Albeit these former Acts and practiques be sufficient to cleir his Majestis interest concerning the dilapidat revenew, or that which is converted to small prycses, or uthir wayes disponed be his Majestis Ancestors to the prejudice of the revenew. Yet, for the further cleiring of his Majestis interest, and the caire his Majestis Royall father, of ever blissed memory, had for reduceing of his revenew to its ancient integritie, it will be necessar to sett doun what was then ordered be his Majestie in pursewance therof.

FIRST, in anno 1629 his Majestie by his instructiones to his Theasaurer and Advocat for the tyme ordained them to persew ane reduction of his annexed proppertie, which was accordingly done in ane action, 24th March 1631, persewed be the Kings Advocat against severall of the Kings vassalls and fewers (whose names might be heir insert whilk for brevitie is forborne) upon the forsaid Acts of Parliament for reduction of the infestment of the annexed proppertie therin contained; and the unannexed

proppertie wherof compt had been made in Exchequer since anno 1455, which hath been taken in few with diminutione of the rentall, & omission of thair marriages contained in thair former inseftments. In which actiones the Lords reduced conforme to the Acts of Parliament as to the annexed proppertie ; but as to unannexed they continued the same, & ordained the Advocat to condescend in speciall on the landes wherof compt had been made in Exchequer. And sicklyke be severall instructiones given be his Majestie to his Theasaurer and Advocat for the tyme being, in anno 1610, and the 19th day of November 1630, and 15th February 1635 (all which might be heir insert if it were not too prolix) whereby his Majestis care to have the revenew of the Croun brought in to its wonted conditione is most clear.

Haveing thus farr eleired the nature of his Majesties Revenew, and that the samyne cannot be taken away from the Croun, it shall be necessar in the first place to point att the Judicatorie who have the managment of the revenew which is called the Court of Exchequer.

Exchequer vel Seacarium.

Exchequer cometh of the French word Exhequier, which signifieth the court or place in which the Kings rents & patrimonie are brought in & compted for. Some take the name so in respect that, in ancient tymes, the Accomptants in that office used such tables as Arithmeticans in old used for thair calculationes. *Skein*, in his *Verborum de Significatione*, gives severall reasones of the name whilk shall not be necessar heire to sett doun ; it being patent to every one seeing in the

generall he condescends that it is a court used in Scotland for receaveing of the Kings Rents, and compting for the same. Whilk compts are made after the forme that *Tabulae acceptæ* is esteemed to be the chairege, and *Tabulae Expensæ* to be the discharge, which being made & the charge and discharge equall, either by giveing out as much as the charge, or otherwayes by presentt payment to the Receavers, such sommes as doeth ballance the same, wherupon the Treasurer or Receiver subscrybs the syde of the Exchequer thus—*Resp. Thesaurarius*; or if the same be receaved by the Receavers they subscribe the same, wherupon the Exchequer is closed with *eqz eqz eqz sic*; wheroft more particularlie it shall be spoken to in its own place.

In England the Court of Exchequer is taken from the Normands, which was called ane assembly of Justiciaries to whom it pertained to correct & amend that which under Baillies and Shiriffs had committed in receaveing of, or compting for the revenew. *Ockham*, in his *Lucubrationes*, doeth defyne it to have two parts wheroft the one is conversand in the Judicall hearing & determining of all causes whatsoever pertaining to the King's annext revenew. The other is called the receipt of Exchequer, which is propperly imploied in the receipt & payment of money. *Cromptum*, in his *Jurisdictiones* folio 105th, defyneth it to be a court of Record wherin all causes touching the revenews of the croun are handled, and *Polidor Virgill lib. 9 histo. Anglo.* sayeth that the trew word in Latine is scatarium, and by abuse is only called Seacarium. And some say it is taken from the German word SCAEZ, signifieing as much as Thesaurarius or fiscus, but the comone name now used is Exchequer, the Judges wheroft are called Barrons of Exchequer wheroft there are four. The Lord cheif barron,

called *capitalis baro*, hath the prime determining of causes betwixt the King and his subjects in relatione to the revenew & the uthir three his assistants.

Haveing thus deduced the etimologie of the name befor wee speake to the constitutione of the Exchequer as it hath been of laite, it is to be remembered that in old the King's Secret Counsell exerceed the dewties therof, as the Acts of Counsell in anno 1571 Parl. 23d and 27 & uther acts made theranent will cleir. But the Jurisdiction of Exchequer, as it hath been constitute in Scotland, *Skein* sayes, was ane Court certaine, stable, & not deambulatorie as the Session was befor King Ja. 5th, and had the determining of all actiones concerning the Kings Majesties proppertie, & discussing of suspensions & letters conforme; breaking of arriestments, deforemnts off officiers, as is more fully sett downe in the not printed Act of Parl. the 22 of May 1584 pa. 90 & ratified by King Charles of blissed memorie in his Parliament holden in anno 1633. This Act is wherby the Exchequer was constitute ane Court for decyding his Majestis whole effaires as well of the proppertie as of the casualtie. And sicklyke by ane statute of the Session 5th Junij 1538.

Haveing thus farr in generall insisted on the name & Jurisdictione of the Exchequer, forbearing to speak to the duty therof as it was discharged be the Lords of the Seeret Counsell preceeding the year 1599, wee shall proceed as the samyne hath been constitute by Parliament & Commissiones, which wee find to have been in anno 1595, att which tyme the abuses of the Exchequer, the urgent necessities of the King's familie, did force a more particular & exact care of improvinge the revenew then before. Wherupon ther was a Commissione granted to 8

persones, called the Octavians, with particular instructiones for the managing therof, & an oath requyred for the faithfull discharge of the same, which for informatione is heir sett doun as followes:—

“Our Soveraigne Lord ordaines ane Commissione to be made under the testimoniall of the Great Seall, makeing mention that his Grace understanding perfytly the decay of his Majestis rents by unprofitable dispositiones out of the Propertie & Collectorie, & be neglecting of the commoditie of the casualties; togither with the non plenishing of his Majesties parks & steids. The increase of all fies & pensiones for keeping of castles & uthirs, with diminishing of his Majesties customes notwithstanding the increase of ships & sailors, the interest of all; the dearth of all merchants & ventiners with the decay of his rents, spilling of the coynzie; the decay & ruine of his policies, castles, and munitiones, with the daily spending and wearing away of his Majesties moveables, without anie helping or repairing therof. As also that the estate, order or spending within his heines house is nowayes comptrolled, nor keepeed according to the ordinance of his Counsell and Exchequer, swa that all things is come to such confusion that, efter tryall taken, it is found that ther is not wheatt, bear, silver nor other rent to serve his highnes sufficiently in bread & drink nor uther-wayes. Ffor remeading of the whilk disorder his Highnes gives grants & dispones, appoints & destinats to the holding of his Majestis house the haill rents, maills, dewties, fermes, caynes, customes, fishings, coall - heughs, casualties, and profeitts of somever of his propertie, collectorie, of the superplus of the benefices & third therof & new Augmentationes be the annexatione of the temporallitie of the Kirk to the Croun. And his

Highnes having presentlie all the saids offices of Comp-trollerie, Collectorie & new augmentatione freely resigned, de-mitted & overgivien by the former officers, possessors therof in his hands to be disponed att his pleasure. And, haveing good prooff of the good quality of the personnes following, has *nominat, elected, & chosen* Alexr. Lord Vrquhart president of the Colledge of Justice, Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, Lord Privie Seall, Mr David Carneagie of Colluthie, Mr John Lind-say parson of Minimuire, Mr James Elphingstonne of Inner-neathie, Mr Tho. Hamiltonne of Drumcurnie, Mr John Skein Clerk of Registers, Senators of the Colledge of Justice, & Mr Peter Young of Seatoume: Giveand, grantand, & committand to them the full and free administratione of the forsaid haill rents & dewties pertaining to the forsailsd offices, in sic ample forme & maner and with alse great power auctoritie & jurisdiction, as was granted of befor to a part of them by an Act of Parliament, & articles of Instructiones adjoyned therto, anent the Administratione of the rents of the croun & recompensatione therof to his Majestis dereast Queen & bedfellow promittit. And lykas our Soveraign Lord be the tenor heirof promitts, in *verbo principis*, that, for eschewing of confusion & disorder which commonly follows the overgreat multitude of Counsellors, his Majestie will not appoint any more Counsellors or obtrud any more to be insert or adjoyned to this presentt commission att any tyme heirefter. And also that in case of any vacant place by decease of any of the presentt ordinar commissioners, or utherwayes, in that case his Majestie shall presentt no uther Comissionars to be received & admitted be the saids Lords of Exchequer except with their oun advice & consent. With pouer to them to depute & dischairge all inferiour Chamberlaines,

under-Collectors, Customers, Searchers, Officiers & Intromettors whatsomever with any of the saids rents of the Proppertie, Collectorie, or Augmentatione. And sicklyke deprive all inferiour clerks of the said offices & to appoint new Clerks, Receavers, and Intrometors with all the forsaid rents belonging to the forsaids offices for whom they shall be answerable to his Highnes & to the estaites of this realme. Excepting alwayes the Clerk of Registers his office, fies, priviledges & uther commodities whatsoever, pertaining or belonging to any of his predecessors. With power also to hear the Compts of Shirriffs, Stewarts, Baillies, Provosts, Eldermen & baillies of burrowes Customers, Clerks of conquests, Searchers, Chamberlaines, Receavers, Fewers, & Intromettors with the fermes, maills profeitts, and dewties, kaynes, customes, fishings, coallheughs, parks, steidings, orchards, & uther rents of the proppertie, or order of new augmentatione annexed, or unannexed, belonging in any wayes to the Patrimonie of the Croun: And also to hear all the Theasaurers & Comptrollers compts of the Theasaurer and his deputts, of the generall & wardane of the Coynzie, of the taxmen, labourers of the mines, mettalls, & mineralls, of the Master of work, of invention & plenishing of castles, of the Monks portions, of the payment of the guairds & men of warr, of the rents of colledges, hospitalls, & schools, of the common good of the burrowes & of his Majestis tocher. And of his highnes haill money whatsomever, as weell within the realme as comeing from uther countryes, & to allow or refuise allowance therof. With power also to appoint & sett fynes & penallties for offences, and to make & sett doun the pryces of wynes yearly, & of his Majestis victuall & uthers, kaynes, customes. And to make & performe the order of his

Majestis Equirie & stable, & provision of the sayme with the fees & wages to be payed to whatsoever persons. To consider & repair the decayed customes, and appoint the order of the uptakeing therof; & to sett and roup the samyne. To consider the profeitt & skaith by the presentt coynzie to his grace & commonweall, & to direct theranent as they shall think most requisit; with power also and express Commission to the saids Lords, or anys of them, to be assessors to the Theasaurer & Commissioners in all signaturs concerning the Theasaurer without whose advyee nothing shall pass. The dilligence of Shirriffis or other inferiour Judges, to enquire & examine thair offences & negligences, togither with states of officiers of armes; to cause correct & punish. With power also to intromett, uptake, compone, transaet, & agree be sic as they shall agree, or sic as they shall appoint to his Majestis behoof & utilitie, all escheats of such persones as shall be denunced to the horne by thair oun decret, acts & letters; & to consider doe & per forme all things committed of befor to the Exchequer with sic place in Counsell & Parliament as the saids officiers had of befor. And with all jurisdiction, power, & priviledges, honors & immunitiess belonging to the Exchequer of old be Acts of Parliament or consuetud of this realme. Declarand & promittand, in *verbo principis*, that his Grace shall not subseribe any letters or signaturs concerning the dispositione of any of his rents of propertie, collectorie, or new augmentationes forsaid; renewings or ratificationes in any forme, as gifts, dispositiones, pensiones or infestments therof, or of any uther part of the same; or Letters & signaturs shall not be valid, nor admitted in any Judgement, or to be ane warrand to any Register or signett or sealls without the samyne be first read,

heard, allowed & subscribed be the saids Lords Auditors of the Exchequer or anys of them sittand in Counsell, & then presentit to his Highnes be them, or any of them haveing power from the rest, & now succceeding in the place of the ordinarie officiers to whom the said presentting & subscribing of the signaturs pertained of befor; or in case any signaturs or Letters pass otherwayes it shall be null be way of action, exception or reply albeit the seall be appended thereto. Dischargeing the keepers of the Registers Signet, Privie Seall, or Great Seall of all urgeing of the saids letters & signaturs, & of all affixing or appending of seall, or signet, therunto. Except the samyne be first subscribed be the number of the Lords & in maner rehearst, under the paines of the tinsell of thair offices, by & attour the nulltie of the letters wrongouslie past, & registrat be them, otherwayes then is heir exprest. And farder our So. Lo. declares that no suspensione of any charges, for in gathering of any pairet of the saids patrimonies, shall pass Exchequer or Session sittand & 3 of the saids Lords Auditors subscribeing the same as said is. And for the mair securitie Our So. Lo. hes ordained this presentt Comissione to be acted & registrat in the books of Secret Counsell & Session in token of all thair consents therunto & approbatione of this presentt Commission. In contrair & to the derogatione therof the saids Lords shall nothing doe nor diserne, but shall proceed conforme therunto in all points till the nixt parliament att the whilk tyme Our So. Lo. promitts, in *verbo principis*, to cause ratifie the same by the estates & ordaine that in the mean tyme Letters of publicatione therof, att the mercat cross of Edinburgh, *tanquam communis partis*, pass hereupon that non of the leidges pretend ignorance heirof. And that the

said Lords of Exchequer shall have power to direct Letters of horning, poynding, wairding & also captione upon thair own decrets, acts & ordinances in sic ample forme as any Lords Auditors of Exchequer had of befor, firme & stable, holding & to hold all & whatsoever his highnes Commissionars in maner & in number forsayd sitting togither shall think expedient to be done or necessar. And this said Letter to be extended in most ample forme with all clauses, neidfull. Subscript by our S. L. att Hallyroodhouse the 19th January 1595."

If the Commission & the cause of the granting therof be considered, which doeth more particularlie hold out the causes of the decay of the revenew. And the courses intended for the improveing of the same, with the present condition of the revenew, may incite a new prosecutione of these wayes & rules then laid doun, especiallie when both his Majestis affaires, & the conditione of the revenew requyreh the same. As it is my intention to give the best discoverie for the improveing of the revenew, so doe I conceave no probable means so advantagious thereto than to hold out first that which hath been formerly practized and ordered therin; wherfor I must creave leave further, for informatione, to beg the consideratione of Instruciones following, viz.—

First—that the saids Lords shall convein for putting order to his Majestis affaires in some speciall place appointed for that effect as oft as occasion shall requyre, att least [blank] tynes in the week, dureing the tyme of the sitting of the Lords of Session.

2°. Item, they shall take exact tryall of the presentt number & qualities of the persones who has the present chairege of the intromission and inbringing of his Majesties rents & patrimonie; and sett doun such a convenient number as may commodiously

bring in the same to his Majestis use ; swa that a great paire therof be not exhausted by a superfluous number of unprofitable officers. And for that effect they shall erect & choise the meetest & most qualified persons, and shall appoint such reasonable fies & allowances wherby his Majestie may be weell and profitablie served.

3°. Item, they shall retrinch the superfluous number of servants in his Majestis house, as weell of gentlemen as of officiers and servants of all degrees, dischaigand their fees & allowances. And shall reduce his household to the estate of the tyme of such of his noble progenitors as it has been governed. And if the presentt officiers be honest & cairefull they shall continue swa many of them as shall be thought fitt & necessar, they finding sufficient cautione for thair honest service. And shall discharge the supernumerarie & under-servants that are not necessarie, & shall modifie to them honest fies and allowances & shall take such order anent those premises which they shall cause to be keepeed & observed in tyme comeing.

4°. Item, they shall see & provyd that his Majestis house be stoked & served with his caine, victuall, wheatt, bear, meall & corne, hay, mairts, muttons, conneys, capons, poultie, butter, cheese, salmond, herring, & uther caynes & customes, swa farr as the samyne may extend ; that non of them be sold nor utherwayes disponed till his Majestis house be first sufficiently served. And the superplus, if any be, resting of victuall & uthers for saids shall be sold to the utter availl & for such pryces as the like stuff shall give in the Shirriffdomes wher they lye. And the saids Auditors of Exchequer shall doe thair exact dilligence that all sort of provision requisit that his Majestis house may be weell & easily staiked.

5°. Item, for the more easie intertainment of the house they shall consider how his Majestis parks and Forrests may be plenisched, with all kind of store convenient for them, befor beltyme next.

6°. Item, that his Majestis Brewsters & uther officiers accustomed to furnish his Majestis house, shall give as much bread drink & furnishing of his wheatt, bear & uther stuff wherof they have the furnishing as uther provident subjects within the realme accustomed to receave, the stuff being of equall goodness.

7°. Item, that weekly, once or twise, one of the saids Lords shall sitt upon the saids accompts of the house, & dyett books; shall mark & comptroll the expenses, & shall repair the abuses as shall be found contrair to the order sett doun anent the house holding.

8°. Item, that all pensiones, rewards, fees, & gratuities, proceeding from his Majestis liberallitie to any of his servants or uthers his subjects, be no otherwayes admitted or allowed in Exchequer except they be reduced and allowed to a speciall liquidat sounre of usuall money of this realme. And if they be excessive to be reduced to such mediocritie as his Majestis liberallitie be not hurtfull to his estate.

9. Item, that the saids Lords shall no wayes consent to any Licences for transporting of forbidden goods untill first tryall be taken if the inhabitants of the Countrie being weell staked may spare the same. And, they being well served, next regaird shall be had to his Majestis commodities in compounding of the saids Licences as the weightines of the cause shall requyre.

10. Item, that nothing shall pass the Thesaurers Register without consent of the saids Lords, att the least 5 of them conveined in Exchequer, & that they shall be Compositors with the

Thesaurer in all things concerning his office, & that non of the Compositiones be disponed without his advyce. And that they shall assist & concurr with his Majestis Thesaurer & his deputts in all things of his office which may redound to his Majestis Commodities.

11. Item, all compts of his Majestis rents, proppertie, causualtie, collectorie, & uthers they being ordinarie officiers conforme to the Comission given to them, they shall take dilligent heid that no just chairege be omitted, nor unjust admitted, but such as shall be necessarie, lawfull & instantly verified with presentt acquittances swa that his Majestie be not prejudged with wrong compt or unreasonable allowance.

12. Item, that no obligators, gifts, or dispositions whatsover be granted or given, but conforme to the ordinance of the Lords of the Counsell and Exehequer, subscript by his Majestie & publicklie proclaimed att the mercat cross of Edinburgh 25th of Mertch last by past.

These aforesaid Instructiones being exhibited to the Comissioners, togither with an oath for the faithfull performance of the Comission and Instructiones, whilk they conceaveing themselves not able to dischairge that dewty, which either the trust his Majestie was pleased to gyve them, nor the necessity his affaires requyred, unlesse his Majeste would condescend in some measure for the utilitie of his decayed revenew to some proposall proposed be them for the enableing them to performe the duty. Wherfore befor accepting of the said Comission or giveing oath, haveing humbly represented the proposalls following, to which his Majestie condescending, for informatione & the more cleiring of what shall be heirefter spoken, wee shall heir insert togither with the oath wherby wee may perceave not only the bonds & tyes which

the King himselfe was pleased to condeseend to, but also the strait oath by which they were bound to dischirge thair duty in that Comission. All which being afterward compared with our presentt conditione & managment of the revenew, will make way in some measure to discover from whence the decay of the revenew doeth proceed; which, tho in some things are not very necessarie to our presentt conditione yet will in uthers serve for informatione.

*Articles crared be his Majestis Counsell, whom he burdined
with the Comission of Exchequer, to be promised &
performed, in verbo principis.*

“For the first it is desired be the saids Lords Auditors that his Majestie for the better furtherance of his affairs will promise never to sollicit, nor request, boast nor menace, directly nor indirectly any of the saids Lords to doe any thing contrair to the tenor of the Comission granted to them, or the forme of oath made be them, in favours of any persone to his own hurt & prejudice.

“Item, that his Majeste will promise faithfully to subscrive nothing concerning the Collectorie, Comptrollerie, nor Thesaurie of Augmentationes untill the same be first sein & found reasonable by the saids Lords sitting in Exchequer in ordinarie number. Att least by the Thesaurer & thereafter presented to his Majeste be him.

“Item, his Majeste denuds himselfe att this tyme of the choycing and electing any persone to be his Highnes Advocat, but shall give pouer to the saids Lords to elect & choyce a qualified man to be his Advocat in case of death, or depriva-

tione, or dimission, of any of them who presentlie serves in the said office.

“ Item, his Majeste shall approve and allow the order which shall be sett doun anent the House & Equirie, number of persones, & necessar expenss, hearing, comptrolling of the dyett book, & weekly accompts; and shall not for the importunitie of any person desyre the same to be broken. And that his Majeste will cause my Lord Duke of Lennox as Chamberlaine of Scotland to hold hand to the keeping of good order in the house, & punishing of transgressors therof as his Lo/ may goodly doe the same & shall be requisit for that effect.

“ Item, seing the proppertie when it was in the best estate was not sufficient to sustaine the chairges of his Majestis house, but that ther was yearly great soumes of money taken furth of the Thesaurie for the entertainment therof, as the profitte of the Cunzie thir 2 year bygone, to the soume of 50,000 merks yearly.”

The oath taken by the Comissioners of Exchequer.

“ Wee under subscribers Comissioners, Auditors of his Majestis Exchequer: Alexr. Lord Vrquart president of the Colledge of Justice, Walter Commendator of Blantyre Lord Privie seall, Mr David Carneagie of Colluthie, Mr John Lindsay parson of Minnimuire, Mr Ja. Elphingstoune of Innerneathie, Mr Tho. Hamiltoun of Drumcairnie, Mr John Skein Clerk of Register, Senators of the Colledge of Justice, & Mr Peter Young of Seatoun, Elimosinar, faithfullie promises, and in the most faithfull & sure forme, & maner of oath obligdes & binds us & every one of us, as wee shall answere to the great

God our Maker & Creator, that wee shall have no respect in the administratione of our offices as Comissioners and Auditors of his Majestis Exchequer, by Comission given & granted to us the day and date of thir presents, to do nothing nixt God & good conscience but for the advancement of his Highnes Majestis estate & weell allenarlie; and shall procure in all things in us lyes cairfully that belongs thereto by reduceing his Majestis patrimony, pertaining to the Comptrollerie, Collectorie annexed temporalltie of Kirk Landes, to the greatest profit they may be putt to, or hes been in any tyme of any his predecessors of worthy memory conforme to the lawes of this realme. And shall not give our consent ether for tennandrie or friendship, or particular profit of any persone or commoditie to ourselves for feir of any respect of any persone, to the alienatione or dispositione of any of his Majestis rents, landes, superplus of thirds of benefices, customes, caynes, casualties, whatsomever in few, reall rentall, tack long or short, or under whatsomever precept wherby his Highnes rentall may be any wayes diminished, untill his house be first provyded, and furnished effeirand to his Majestis estate & honor. And for the better executione of all and haill the articles and tenor of the old Comissione of Exchequer granted to us: Wee, & every one of us, shall dilligently and lawfullie dischairge our dewties as trew & honest Counsellors to his Majestes great weill & honour, so far as wee know & understand. And shall not give consent, nor subscriptiones severallie, nor out of counsell, in any thing that may tend to his Majestis hurt or prejudice, but shall pass subscribe & allow all things necessar & expedient ament the premisses in counsell sittand conveined for that effect, att least 5 in number. With no less consideratione of his Majestis

profitt in all respects, nor gife it were our own particular wherof wee shall have no particular consideracione, bot only to doe honorable & profitable service to his Majestie as it becomes obedient subjects & faithfull Counsellors.

“ Provyding allwayes that this our presentt obligatione & oath made for the causes forsaids to his Majeste, shall be no declinator, exceptione, against us, or any of us, anent our office or jurisdiction in the Session or Colledge of Justice in any actione or cause wherin his Majeste hes or shall have interest in any tyme heirefter, seing that non of us hes [blank] or intromissione with his Majestis rents, bot only being his Majestis naturall subjects and bound to serve him efter our full power allenarlie. The oversight and directione of the intrometors with the saids rents of the patrimony, who shall be comptrollers therfor to the effect they may be employed to the weell of his Majestis realme and croun; which all & sundrie the premises befor God Almighty to performe fullfull and underly efter our power and knowledge be thir presents subscritt with our hands att Hally-roodhouse the 19th January 1595.”

Haveing from the Comissione & instructiones aforsaid holden out what wes intended for improveing of the revenew, which from thir groundes ther may be some consideraciones that may move a prosecuting of the same. So the Commissioners in this Comissione seemed to lay dounne att the beginning such grounds. Yet they were soon blasted, and thair caire throw the multitude of the Commissioners, each of them acting for their interest & friendes. The samyne Comissione had no endurance, but for about 2 yeirs, ffor, in December 1597, ther is a new Comissione granted to the Thesaurer & uther Comis-

sioners of the Exchequer & so it came to its own channell. And in the yeir 1603 att King James his goeing to England ther is also a new Comissione granted to the Thesaurer & Commissioners of the Exchequer. And in absence of the Thesaurer, because he wes to goe with the King, to John Arnot burges of Edinburgh, Thesaurer depute nominat be the Thesaurer. All these Comissions may be heir particularlie sett doune if it were not too tedious. Therefore it shall only be our work, as wee intend, to branch out the revenew in its severall particular branches & so to prosecute the same, according as they fall in the way. Bot as wee have sett doune ane discriptione of the Exehequer of Scotland which is a court wherin the affaires of the revenew are treated and handled ; and altho wee have a resolutione in its dew & propper place to speake to the severall offices & officers, nature, aryse, and dewties of the same employed in the managment therof, which in its propper place wee resolve to prosecute. Yet in respect that the two great offices of the Exchequer were the Thesaurer and Thesaurer Depute, who are employed in the management of the revenew in its severall branches, wee humbly offer to sett doune the arryse, diewtie, and dignitie of these respective offices, and doe forbear the remainder offices att presentt which will, from the dewty of thair place, the more illustrat what the revenew is. And for the better cleiring therof it would be considered that in old tyme the revenew wes managed by these offices : Thesaurie, Collectorie, & Comptrollerie, so by cleiring these will give the greater dignitie of the office of the Thesaurer. The one being joyned for the uther and the power of both consolidate in the persone of the Thesaurer.

And (1°) to the name Comptroller quasi *Contra Rotulator*

which of old wes used for him as Budeus sayes, in his *Annotationes de officio*, Questoris cui id muneris conjunctum erat et observaret pecuniam quam in usum principis vel Civitatis Collegerunt exactores; there are severall distinct offices under this name used in England as Comptroller of the Kings house, Comptroller of the Navie & Comptroller of the Customes, Comptroller of the Mint & uther offices. In Scotland wee have no mentione of any but Comptroller, whose office wes to dischirge the dewtie of all these particular offices, he wes esteemed in greater accompt then the Thesaurer, he haveing the management of the whole proppertie, the placeing of all Receavers, Challmerlaines, & uther officers, the takeing of a cautione for thair fidelitie, the censureing & punishing them for abuses & disposeing them of thair offices, passing of all infectments of the proppertie, & the managing of the haill affaires pertaining & belonging thereto. And the Thesaurer haveing only the managment of the casualitie aryseing out of Kirk landes, & blench dewties.

To speake further of this office, than to cleir what wes the distinctione betwixt the Comptroller & the Thesaurer, is not our purpose, nether shall wee digress so farr to presume what hath been the cause of this alteratione; it being wholly att his Majestis disposall, save only this farr that it hath been for preventing of divisione. And therefore haveing cleired what the Comptrollers office wes, wee shall speake to the office of Thesaurie.

1° to the name; Thesaurer or Thesaurarius cometh from ane French word Thesairier: Id est questor Prefectus Fisci, and signifieth ane officer to whom the Thesaurie of any uther is committed to be keeped. To speake to this office as it is estab-

lished now, haveing both the office of Comptrollerie, Thesaurie & Collectorie, would prove a large extent.

Wee shall only touch the office in generall, to whom the managment of all the wealth and revenewes belonging to the King under whatsoever name is committed, who haveing not only all the priviledges which formerly belonged to the Comptroller & Collector but also to the Thesaurer doeth evidence so much the more greatnes dignitie & auctoritie of him who is Thesaurer. Haveing thus farr touched the former constitutione & distinction betwixt the Thesaurer & Comptroller wee shall now speak to them as they are joyned in one. And (1°) As it is his propper dewtie, as said is, to have the managment of the whole propertie, casualltie, & revenew of the King, so to nominat & appoint all under officers, and to make acts for the better managment & improvement therof. He is President in Exchequer tho' of old the Kings Majestie did nominat & appoint ane President, as in the comissione 1608 (13th Junij) did nominat the Archbishop of Glasgow to be President, and in uther commisiones of that nature, but with that provisione that the Thesaurer & Thesaurer depute *sine quibus non*. And that of late the Chanellor as claiming the priviledge to be President in all courtes did challenge this; yet his Majeste be his letter the 24th January 1635, and one uther of the 5th Merteh 1635, wherby in the first he did ordaine the said Thesaurer & depute Thesaurer to be President in Exchequer in absence of the Archbishop of St Andrews. Bot in the uther more particularlie ordaining them to be President in Exchequer in all tyme coming. From both which, and from the nature of the judicatorie being the Kings oun particular court concerning the managment of his revenew to whose care the same is committed & to

whom a negative voyce in the regulating therof is granted, & that the members of that court are but Assessors to him in the managment therof; it will appeare that the same seemeth to be most consonant with, & agreeable to, his Majestis service that the Thesaurer be President seing without him they cannot meet nor act.

As he hath not only the whole pouer of regulating and manageing the revenew as said is, the stoping all signaturis that is, or may be, past in that Court of Exchequer so hath he been allowed by the Kings Majeste to stop any signature which shall come from his Majestis handes, which he apprehends to have been obtained upon a misrepresentatione to the prejudice of the revenew, wheroft many instances may be given as well wherin his Majestis predecessors for the profitte and utilitie of the croun have oblidged themselves, *de verbo principis*, not to passe any gift, nor grant without the trew condition of the same be represented by his Thesaurer to him, as by severall Acts made declairing the same to be null in case the samyne shoulde be so granted. But seing this priviledge cannot so much be granted as a priviledge dew to that office, but as ane act of favour flowing from the Kings wise consideracione of his oun affaires so shall wee forbear to speak to them, & only for informatione shall touch what wes the practice of his Majestis father of blissed memory, which is evidenced in that conference betwixt his Majeste & the E. of Dunfermling then Chancellor & the E. of Dunbar Thesaurer att Royston, the 12th of October 1610, wherin amongst uther particulars concerning the revenew then offered and approven by his Majeste this is expressed in thir wordes viz. "That your Majeste give no gift nor grant of any casualitie which may ether fall to the croun, or may prejudge

the revenew, bot by the speciall advyee of the Lord Thesaurer to whose chairge the same pertaineth.” To which his Majeste graciously condescendes in these wordes : “That in case through the importunity of any persone wee give any such gifts of that nature wee doe allow thee our Thesaurer to stop the same till wee be informed therof.”

And, sicklyke, the same prejudice being represented to his Majeste, in anno 1638 & 1635, by this Thesaurer his Majeste by his particular instructiones in May 1633 and July & December 1635, by which instructiones they are not only allowed, bot positively comanded the Thesaurer as a dewty to stop these signatures. And seing the stoping of such may very much conduce to the advantage of the revenew, as wee have cleired the allowance & comand of the samyne wee shall only represent how gracious & acceptable such office wes esteemed as the letter following evidences :—

“C. R.

“Right trustie & well beloved Cousin & Counsellor and trustie & well beloved Counsellors Wee greit yow well. Wee receaved your letter touching the stoping of that signature of the Abbacy of Lyndores till our pleasure should be known in that purpose, wherin wee approve your proceeding, & give yow thanks for the same. And still it is our pleasure (as of late wee did signifie to yow our Treasaurer depute) that no signatur pass unlesse yee receive a speciall warrant from us for expediting therof. And in the meanytyme that yee fayle not to call for the signature & keepe it in your custody, ffor all which these presentts shall be your warrant.”

As he is not only allowed to stop the signaturs passing his Majestis own handes as said is, bot also *natura officij* hes the priviledge to stop all signaturs and process wherin his Majeste is, or may be, concerned befor the Lordes of Session, which being questioned in some measure by the Lordes in a particular of the E. of Murrayes anent the Lordschip of Doune. His Majeste haveing wrytten to them challenging it as his prerogative, the saides Lordes did by thair Act of Sederunt, in January 1637, make ane Act that whensoever any action or busines whatsoever occurs wherin his Majeste in his propertie, customes, impost, or casuallitie or any uther part of his rentes or revenew be concerned that the Thesaurer, or in his absence the Thesaurer depute, shall be aquainted & that the proces shall sist till they give order theranent.

As he hath the priviledge of stoping all proces befor the Lordes of Session, wherin his Majestis revenew may be concerned, so hath he the power to raise & intent actiones against all persones detaineris of his Majestis revenew. As also reductiones of his Majestis proppertie, or any uther landes wherin his Majeste hes ryght as may appeare (1°) be the severall Acts that have been granted of old be the Comptroller wherof one of the 12 Junij 1593, the Comptroller wes ordained by the Kings Majeste to presentt his Majestis revocatione to execusione, & to cause raise reduction theron as he would answeare with the priviledges of his office. And sicklyke by ane uther Act the Kings Majeste, on the 7th December thereafter, being in Exchequer did ordaine the Comptroller to informe himselfe of all pensiones, wodsettes, of the proppertie, and to give order to persew & reduce the same, but more particularlie in these latter tymes by speciall instructiones given to the Thesaurer to

cause raise reductione agaynst severall particular landes as of the Lordships of Torphichen, Abercorne, Doune, Scoon, Blantyre, Kintyr, Jura & uthers of that nature which accordingly hath been raised, tho through the distraction of the tymes small progres made.

(2°) By the severall orders given by his Majeste to his Advocat, not only comanding him to consult with his Thesaurer in all things concerning his affaires, bot also that he shall receave orders from him from tyme to tyme theranent. And that before he shall docquet any Signatures to be presented or passed by his Majeste, he shall communicate the same to the Thesaurer.

(3°) By a more particular instructione the Thesaurer is im-powered in case of matter of difficulty, or in case of negleect, to make use of ane uther Advocat. In which instructione Sir Lewes Stewart is particularlie named.

Thesaurer Depute.

Haveing spoken something too large, tho not according to the Eminencie of the place, nor so full as ether it ought, or should be, wee shall only say as to the priviledges therof that the Thesaurer Depute may challenge in absence of the Thesaurer principall the same, bot tho it be sufficient that wee endeavoured to branch out the Thesaurers office which consequently in his absence as said is, is the Thesaurer Deputes, yet least wee may be adjudged short in diewtie, if wee shall alltogither passe it, wee shall therfor crave leave to speake a litle to the aryse of the same & how it came to be a distinct office.

Wee find in non of the old records any mentione made of

the Thesaurer Deputes office, ther seeming to be no necessity of any such office, in respect that the revenew being divided, in a Comptrollerie, Thesaurie & Collectorie the officers therof were sufficient to dischairge the dewty & manage the severall parts of the revenew belonging to thair chaire. The first Thesaurer depute that is named is in Nov^r. 1583 wherin Robert Melvell of Cairnes is nominat Thesaurer Depute & Thesaurer Clerk wherby it semes this place hes not been of such power & account as now. Bot in more late tymes wher through the absence of the Thesaurer or Comptroller, or upon what uther occasione wee find ether of them have Deputes viz S^r James Hay of Kinglassie then Comptroller did in anno 1589 nominate S^r John Arnot Depute-Comptroller, who efterwards wes nominate Thesaurer Depute ; bot passeeing this wee shall come to the office now in hand, which is the Thesaurer Deputes office. Both by the frequent altering & nominating sometyme one, and sometyme another, the samyne hath not been any setled office as may appeare by the nominating of the persones following viz: Wee find, on the 28 December 1597, Tho. Foules, Goldsmith burges of Edinburgh to be nominate by Walter Comendator of Blantyre then Thesaurer, to be Thesaurer Depute wheroft the wordes of his Comissione & nomination bears as followes viz: Giveing him full power to receave all Compositiones of Signatures & haill casuallties of the Thesaurie: to indorse the receipt on the back; deburse & furnish unto his Majeste & his affaires such things as are necessarie as shall be commanded from tyme to tyme by the Thesaurer Principall. Lykwayes wee find, in Mertch 1598, M^r George Young to be nominate by the said Walter Comendator of Blantyre bearing in his Comissione

the forsaides express wordes. As also, in anno 1599, wee find John Arnot, thereafter designed Sir John Arnot, to be nominat Thesaurer Depute be the Kings Majeste and Exchequer per expressum only in absence of the Thesaurer principall pro tempore, with this provisione that the Thesaurer shall relieve him of any sommes of money that he shall depurse in his absence, in case he shall happen to receave non. And lastly in anno 1603 be Comissione to the Exchequer, whilk is particularlie befor insert, he is nominat John Arnot burges of Edinburgh Thesaurer depute in absence of the Thesaurer with consent of the Thesaurer. And also wee find that the E. of Dunbar being Thesaurer & residing much att Court doeth (least his Majestis affaires should be prejudged by his absence) obtaine commissione to Sir John Arnot as Thesaurer Depute, with power to him to dischairdge the dewties of the said office as fully as he might doe if he were presentt. And also wee find that, efter the death of the E. of Dunbar, the E. of Somerset haveing obtained ane gift of the Thesaurer principall office, in respect that he constantly remained att Court & did not come to Scotland, to exerce the dewties of the same, he obtained ane comissione of the Thesaurer Deputes place to Sir Gideon Murray which both from his oun knowledge of the dewties therof & the Thesaurer principall, his constant absence not only gave the first luster to that office but the aryse therof in honor & estate.

Haveing, from the comissione, instructiones & oath forsaide, given some informatione of what wes done in these tymes I shall forbear to proceed to the severall Acts made be them. Thair caire towards the improvement and managment of the revenew is fully evidenced, rather choyceing as the oc-

casione shall offer in the severall particulars to speake thereto. Haveing already spoken in generall to the jurisdiction of Exchequer for managment of the King's revenew, it will be necessar to give ane more particular accompt therof, in its severall branches. But seeing it is ane subject of ane large extent we shall lay doun for methodes sake these following generall heides, which wee resolve to follow so farr as wee can in this litle informatione viz.—

1. What is to be agitate in Exchequer.
2. What offices are to be employed therin,
And the aryse, nature, & dewty therof.
- 3°. The reasone of the decay of the Revenew.
- 4°. Articles & propoſalls for the improvement of the same.

For the first what is, or ought to be, agitate in Exchequer. Haveing befor in generall cleird what the Exchequer is, and that it is ane court wherin all thinges concerning the Kinges revenew were to be agitate, it will therefore be necesar for informatione to cleir wherin this revenew consistes to the effect wee may take aryse therefrom particularlie to speake therof.

Which consistes in {
 Proppertie.
 Casuallitie.
 Gratuitie.

Proppertie may be called two fold ; the old proppertie, & the annexed proppertie. The old Proppertie is also twofold viz : *ffirst* such landes as did properly of old belong to the King, and were his propper heretage and sett to tennents for payment of the full value therof. 2° Such landes as are

only for payment of yeirly few dewties; the rent of which landes and the few dewties payable furth therof, consisting in few dewties victuall, caynes, and uthers are yeirly payed: att least ought & should be payed to the Comptroller.

The annexed Propertie is also threefold.

First, Customes.

Secondly, Kirk landes.

Thirdly, Forfaulted landes.

First, Customes are, and ever have been, either formed for Tackdewties, or gathered in by commissione. Which Tackes and Commissiones so granted are, immediatly befor they be delyvered to the parties, registrat in the Bookes of Exchequer, which doeth become a chairge to the partie for payment of the soumes contained in the Tack or Commissione. The parties haveing so compted and enrolled in the roll called the Custome Roll, the Thesaurer, Comptroller, and others are chairedged thereby, wherein also the bullzion is compted for.

Kirklandes whither paying few or brench dewties are yeirly chairedged as uthers of the Propertie, and compted for in the roll called the Propertie Roll, which is aue chairge to the Thesaurer of the new augmentationes.

Casualltie may be said to be { First, Propper Casualltie.

twofold. } Secondly, Casuall.

Propper Casualltie may be adjudged to be brench dewties of all temporall landes, and which are yeirly compted for in Exchequer, be the severall Sherrifffes Baillies, and Stewartes, and so ingrossed in the roll called the Sherriff Roll, which is a chairge to the Thesaurer and others.

Casuall may be said to be of sundrie sorts. First wairdes and Mariages which are of two sorts viz taxed and untaxed.

Taxed, are chairged by the Register of the Thesaurie or Comptrollerie or Thesaurie of new augmentationes. *Untaxed*, are either compounded for in the Exchequer or not, if compounded for then the compositiones therof are ingrossed in the Thesaurers Register by which the Register Thesaurer is chairged. Those not compounded for, the Thesaurer may intromett with the haill rents of the lands dureing the tyme of the waird, and doeth compt for the same in the Proppertie Roll which is a chairge to him, or the intromettors therwith. But this hes not been these many years prosecute.

Escheatts, compositiones of infestments, Tutors, Bastardies, & uthers of that nature which passeth be way of signatur & compounded for in Exchequer which compositiones are to be ingrossed in the Thesaurers Register which is a chairge to the Thesaurer or Receaver therof.

Nonentries are of 3 sorts: (1°) either such as are be way of Signatur passed & compounded in Exchequer which is chairged in the Thesaurers Register as in uther signaturs; (2^{do}) are such as are entered in the Exchequer by the Responde books which are a chairge to the respective Sheriffs who compting therfor in the Shirriff Roll which is ane chairge to the Thesaurer or Recevars; (3°) such as are conceilled which ought to be tryed for & uplifted.

Fynes which are of sundrie sorts (1°) Those which are befor the Counsell chairged by the Clerk of Counsells Register. (2°) Those befor the Justice called the Justice aire, circuit Court be Comissione, or uther wayes ought to be compted for in the Exchequer & chairged by the Register of the court. (3°) Those

befor the hie Comissione are chairged be the Register of the Judgment seatt.

Licences are granted in two maner of wayes as the meritts of the cause requyres. (1^o) Great matters are passed by signatur & so compounded for in Exchequer, and so registrat & chairged be the Thesaurers Register. (2^{do}) Small causes by delyverance upon Supplicationes, Acts of Counsell & Exchequer.

Unlawes which are of 2 sorts (1^o) Those that are of a certaine cause to a definit tyme; such as are unlawed before the Justice may be befor the Counsell Exchequer, & uther Judges. These are chairged be the Roll of the judicatorie. (2^{do}) Indefinit must abyde ane declarator of the Advocats instance wherein all paines & unlawes of laborrows are included whither decerned or not.

Gratuitie is that which is imposed by King & Parliament upon the Leidges as Taxationes which are not of ane constant revenew or appropriat to the Croun.

The Revenew being thus branched out & divyded in its severall heids & articles, it would be a prolix work to beginne & compose a rentall for these branches from the first anexatione of the patrimony of the Croun, & would therin occasion a confusion of the rentall. Tho something of this nature may be done heirefter, as is intended both as to the old patrimony of the Croun, the blench landes, & of waird landes taxed, ether or converted to few blench. Yet at presentt the following rentall is only to cleir what the presentt fewers of the propperty in the old landes yeirly payes; and how farr the same is altered diminished or converted from the old rentalls preceeding 1603, which was the tyme of King James his goeing into England.

The subject matter of this rentall is only the constant rent which consisteth of these dewties which are yeirly compted for be the Shirriffs, baillies, & stewarts, and is called the propper casualltie, aryseing from the blench dewties of all temporall landes, which is particularlie befor mentioned in that heid called Propper Casualltie & which is compted in the shiriff Roll. The 2^d is the fewers of the proppertie compted in the Proppertie Roll. The 3^d is the burrow maills & fewes which is also proppertie. The 4th is the custome, all which is called the annexed proppertie.

As for the first the Shirriffs charges themselves with these three which is a constant rent not differing, nor altering, yeirly viz. :

1. With the blench dewties of the Blench landes in every shyre.
2. With the Castlewairds in every shyre.
3. With the book.

First as to the blenches. It is so unconsiderable a dewty that it would be ane great prejudice to the vassalls to come in to the Exchequer & pay the same yeirly, for preventing wherof it was ordained that ilk shiriff should uplift the said blenches within thair respective shyres, & for that effect ther was ane List given of them to the said Shiriffe by which they did compt *ratione officij* yeirly whither they got payment or not.

CASTLEWAIRD is a dewty or taxatione very old, neir 300 yeirs since the samyne was first imposed on waird landes for the provyding & mentaining of Castles in tyme of warr viz.: the Castle of Edinburgh, Dumbar, Berwick, Blaikness, Roxburgh, & Lanrik. Ffor the mentaintance of which castles this small taxatione or imposition was imposed & ordained to be collected by

the respective Shirriff's & paid in be them to the saids severall castles and so called castlewards, or rather castle guardes, which is also charged on the Shirriff' & compted be him yeirly *ratione ut supra.*

THE BOOK.—The shirriff did yeirly compt for the fynes of the courts, and produced thair book of the fynes & gave thair oath on the trew extract of the samyne. Bot the King, with advyee of the Lordes of Exchequer, did indulge that favour to the shirriff's to compone for the saids fynes for ane modified soume yeirly to be payed in place of the said Book.

The uther two being the propper fewes of his Majestis rents doeth compt yeirly, ether by themselves or uther wayes by Chalmerlaines. These being the subject of the following rentall are sett doune as followes viz: first what it paid yeirly by the Shirriff. And nixt, what is paid be the proppertie ether by the Fewars themselves, Challmerlaines, or Burrowes: the soumes therfae aryseing being sett doune as they pay be the presentt rentall. Nixt is sett doune what deductiones is deduced to the compters & upon what grounds; and then is sett doune the free money paid; and the last is the differences & alterationes aryseing betwixt the old rentall & the presentt rentall.

This method being prescribed is essayed to be prosecute throw the severall Shyres as follows:—

BERWICK.

BERWICK SHIRE.

Payed be the Shirriff for book blemishes and Castellwairdes as follows:

Money	.	.	17	01	01	{
Argents	.	.	01	12	00	
Gilt spurres 2 pr	.	.	16	00	00	
Broad Arrowes 4	.	.	00	08	00	
Pepper one pund	.	.	01	10	00	
Cumin seed one pund.	.	.	00	06	00	
Gloves one pair	.	.	03	00	00	
Castlewairds	.	.	22	00	00	
Book	.	.	40	00	00	

Of the which summe of 101^{lb.} 17s. 01^{d.} there wes to be deduced 12^{lb.} 14s. 11^{d.} out of Edringtoun; 42 shilling out of Shirreff-bigginc, Reid-pleugh Land, & Bonetoun. And 20s. of Castlewards because these landes are bounded within England & estimate waist; extending in all to the summe of

015 16 11

The Shiriff of Berwick doeth only
compt yeirly for 81^{lb.} which is 4^{lb.} 19s. 1^{d.}
less, for which he ether must compt or
instruct how the same is taken away

BAILLIARIE OF LAUDERDALE.

For book & blenches viz;

Money	.	.	00	00	11	} 008 10 07
Argents 3 ^d . in scotts money		00	03	00		
Peper 2 pund	.	03	00	00		
1 Leopar	.	.	05	06	08	

Propertie.

Earldome of March	153	00	00
Coldinghamme Lordship	066	13	04
Couldstreme { of blench dewtie	040	00	00
{ of few dewtie	159	10	00
Craushawes	021	00	00

		BERWICK.
Fewar of Theripland	026 00 00	
Graden	010 13 01	
Graystonrig	002 00 00	
Colbrandispeth	020 00 00	
Item of wheat 8 chall. att 100 ^{lb.}	800 00 00	
Item of beir 8 chall. att 100 ^{lb.}	800 00 00	
Husband landes of Colbrandispeth	001 06 06	
Teyndes of Lauder	003 00 00	
Fascastell by the E. of Home	003 00 00	
Flemingtone	004 00 00	
Bot now the samyne hold blench & so is deduced	04 00 00	
Farnisyde	010 13 04	
Burgh of Lauder	005 09 00	
Suma of the haill chaire of the shyre	2236 07 02	
Suma of the deductiones extend to	19 16 11	
Which being deduced from the charge ther remaines of free money	2216 10 3	

Differences betwixt the old & present rentalls.

The Earldome of March wes annexed to the Croun be K. Ja.
 3^d par. 14 act 112 "And did compt in the proppertie roll ae-
 " cording to the rentall efter sett doune in anno 1502 bearing
 " particularlie as followes :

RENTALL OF THE PARTICULAR FEWARS OF THE EARLDOME OF MARCH.

Earlestoune & Phillipstoune	19 00 00
Greinlaw & millne therof Greinlaw-den & Greinlawhame	46 13 04
Anuitie of Whitsyde	00 02 03
22 husband landes of Dunce	22 00 00
Anuitie of the mylne of Dunce	04 00 00
Coattages of Dunce	12 00 00
Plenderleuch	05 00 00
Anuitie of the toune of Dunce	00 10 05
Dunce park	04 00 00

BERWICK.	Calshell	.	.	.	.	.	.	05	06	08
	Cockburne	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	00	00
	Tochrig	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	00	00
	Thornesyde	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	00	00
	Mylne therof	.	.	.	.	.	.	04	00	00
	2 part of the dominicall landes of Thornsyd	.	.	.	.	.	.	04	08	00
	Nova terra in Chirnisyde	.	.	.	.	.	.	01	13	04
	Lethame	.	.	.	.	.	.	73	00	00
	Minsingtonne	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	00	00
	Mylne therof	.	.	.	.	.	.	03	00	00
	Hirsell	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	13	04
	Lochbrighame & Brighame-Sheills	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	00	00
	Meikle Brighame	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	00	00
	Colbrandispath	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	12	00
	Landes of Dunce which belonged to the E. Tweddell	.	.	.	.	.	.	01	06	08
	Upsadleingtoune	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	00	00
	Forrest of Dunce & Handaxwood	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	00	00
	Peccox	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	00	00
	Meikle & Little Pincartoun	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	00	00
	Milne of Eist Barnes	.	.	.	.	.	.	05	06	08
	Milne of West Barnes	.	.	.	.	.	.	08	00	00
	Mylne of Whitinghame	.	.	.	.	.	.	05	06	08
	Burgh of Dumbar	.	.	.	.	.	.	04	00	00
	Annuitie of Lambden	.	.	.	.	.	.	01	06	08
	Rigg & Flures	.	.	.	.	.	.	03	00	00
	Annuitie of Wm. Eduardsons tenements in Dumbar	.	.	.	.	.	.	00	08	00
	Ge. Aikens aikers in Dumbar	.	.	.	.	.	.	00	04	00
	Annuitie of the assyse of Watsland in Pinkartoun	.	.	.	.	.	.	00	06	08
	Annuitie of the assyse of Bincarton in Pincartoun	.	.	.	.	.	.	00	04	00
	Woodslane in Budslie	.	.	.	.	.	.	00	01	00
	Annuitie of Popill	.	.	.	.	.	.	00	04	00
	Annuitie of Hallyburtounie	.	.	.	.	.	.	00	10	00
	Hairlaw	.	.	.	.	.	.	00	03	04
	Annuitie of the tennendries of Ja. Ingles in Greinlaw	.	.	.	.	.	.	00	06	08
	Ja. Glintlawe's land payes	.	.	.	.	.	.	00	01	00
	Popill by vendition of 2 pair gilt spurs payes	.	.	.	.	.	.	00	13	04
	Hoprig	.	.	.	.	.	.	01	00	00
	Auguland in Hoprigg	.	.	.	.	.	.	00	03	00
	Five husband lands in Birgham	.	.	.	.	.	.	00	03	00
	Larrinks in Ballheaven of blench ferme	.	.	.	.	.	.	00	01	06
	Graden by venditione of one pund eumin	.	.	.	.	.	.	00	01	00
	Annuitie of Stanipeth	.	.	.	.	.	.	00	08	00
	Lowsheill one pund pepper	.	.	.	.	.	.	01	00	00

Goldingstaine 1 pund pepper	01 00 00	BERWICK.
Fishing of Brighame 72 salmond att 10s. the peice	36 00 00	—
Grainge, cister & wester of Barrings & Oxans den & Newtonne		
Leyes payes, viz.:—		
of wheat 30 chall. att 100 ^{lb.} is	3000 00 00	
of beir 15 chall. att 100 ^{lb.} is	1500 00 00	<hr/>
Suma of the Earledome of March according to the abovenwritten rentall is	<hr/>	
	5121 06 00	<hr/>
The Earledome of March according to the preceeding old rentall payes	5121 00 00	
But according to the presentt rentall payes only	153 00 00	<hr/>
So the rentalls differ be the soume of	4968 00 00	

Observations.

It is found in anno 1582 that the Earle of Home did compt for the Earledome of March att 174^{lb.} yeirly which doeth differ from the presentt rentall be 20^{lb.} Nether hes the one, nor the uther compted these 60 yeirs, except Graden & the burgh of Dumbar. The cause of the not compting for some of these yeirs being conceived to be because a part of these few diewties wer allocat to Archbald Hay his Majestis Chirurgion who is dead long since. As to the particular rentall befor sett doune, contained in the rentall 1582, it is conceaved that the Earle of Home hes no ryght now to these few diewties, but any ryght he had to the same wes be way of lease which is expyred long since. And which wes sett for payment of the forsaid few diewtie of 174^{lb.} as the tacke diewty therof & which tacke diewties were assigned to the said Archbald Hay.

Coldinghame of old ane Priorie of the order of the Black fryers founded be Edgar K. of Scotland falling in his Majestis handes be the Act of Annexatione of Kirk Landes, and was sett out to Francis Stewart who paid 200 merks of few diewtie.

BERWICK. In anno 1634, there wes ane action of Reduction & Improbatione raised att the Kings Instance agaynst the vassalls of the said Priorie & agaynst the said Francis Stewart his ryght.

The 28 Nov^r. 1636 there is ane contract past betwixt the King and the said Francis Stewart, be the whilk contract the said Priorie is wodsett, and disponed to the said Francis ay & whill the King should make payment to him of the soume of 5000^{lb.} ster. And did assign him to the benefit of the reduction & improbatione agaynst the vassalls; & dispones the haill casualities of the superiorities & the compositiones of all the infectments to be past in the Exchequer with his consent & the compositiones paid in to him. The blench dewtie therof wes formerly 200 merks, bot by the forsaid contract it was reduced to 100 merks which hes not been paid these mony yeirs.

Cauldstreame of old ane Cloister Ordinis Cistertiensis founded be the Countes of Merch paying of blench dewtie 40^{lb.} & of few dewtie 159^{lb.} 5s., which is in all 199^{lb.} 10s. as is before charged.

Cranshawes payes monete sterlingor. There hes been great debate what this monete sterlingsorum wes, some al-leadingeing that the Kings dews should be paid in white money, in respect of the great plentie of copper coyne then used. Uthers say that it should be paid in Sterling pennyes which wes deeyded, the last of Febry. 1600, to be according to the intrinsick value of the money att 10^{lb.} scotts for each 20s. ster. as in ane action persewed be Da. Murray of Gospertie, knight, comptroller agaynst William Barckley burges of Montrose. In the which action the comptroller persewes the said burgh for payment of their few dewtie in Sterling money att 12^{lb.}

scotts for each 20s. ster., but the Lords decerned att 10^{lb.} as is BERWICK.
befor exprest.

Faseastell belonged to the Laird of Restalrig and was disponed to the E. of Home, as a part of the fforfaulter of Restalrig, who disponed the same to the Laird of Wauchtown. Of old it was compted as a syft part of the Abbacy of Coldinghamme, bot the house of Faseastell & some aikers besyde it holds few of the King for payment of 3^{lb.} yeirly, which hes not been compted nor paid thir many yeirs.

Fairniside hes not compted thir many yeirs, bot should be compted for & paid be Alexr. Home of Hunwood & [? John] Kerr of Morisone.

Flemingtoun is a part of the Lordship of Coldinghamme which belongs now to the Lord Rentoun, who by ane new Chartour hes gotten these & uther landes holden blench so that the forsaid soume of 4^{lb.} of few diewtie is now to be deduced in maner forsaid.

SELKIRK SHYRE.

SELKIRK.

Paid be the Shirriff for book & blanches viz.:

Argentes 10 ^{d.} in scotts money	00	10	00	019 02 03
Money	00	00	03	
Gilt spurres one pair	08	00	00	
1 broad arrow	00	10	00	
1 broad arrow heid	00	02	00	
Book	10	00	00	

Propertie.

Dumfedding by a charter to the E. of Buccleuch dated 7th April 1607 (sic)	26	13	04
Longshaw	03	10	00

SELKIRK.	Hassinden & Kingwood feild	52 00 00
—	Burgh of Selkirk	06 00 00
	Challmerlamrie of Etrick Forrest conforme to the rentall following—	
	Wester Montbenge	70 10 00
	Eister Montbenge & Eastlacknow [?]	70 10 00
	Eastlackburne [?] & Shutting Leyes	70 03 04
	Black graine	70 10 00
	Laidhop	31 00 00
	Wester Dolorian & Wordihop	26 00 00
	Mylnie of Nework	06 00 00
	Whythillbrae	32 00 00
	Auldwork	24 00 00
	Carterhauch	36 00 00
	Glengath	08 00 00
	Softheugh [? Eastheugh]	30 00 00
	Fawsyde	26 13 04
	Tynnes	50 00 00
	Whythop	24 00 00
	Augmentatione of the said haill landes	01 00 00
	Hirtherne	30 00 00
	Aulddishop	14 00 00
	Elibank	30 00 00
	Glenport	24 00 00
	Priesthop	05 10 00
	Eister Dollorian	20 00 00
	Eldinghop	59 00 00
	Kirkhop	40 02 00
	Deiphop	10 03 04
	Inner Huntlie	11 00 00
	Hellvellan	13 06 08
	Eltrieff	50 00 00
	Gamascleuch	15 00 00
	Corsileuch [Corsclench]	12 00 00
	Burehop	20 06 08
	S ^t Marie Loch in the Lewes	01 00 00
	Hangit shaw	50 00 00
	Levinghop	50 00 00
	Howhard	50 00 00
	Augmentatione of thir landes	01 00 00
	Hayning	25 06 08
	Midlesteid & Black Middings	30 06 08
	Hartwood burne	26 00 00

					SELKIRK
Langhop				18 15 00	—
Utter Huntly				11 00 00	
Hartwood myres				28 03 04	
Hyndhop				15 13 04	
Aikwood				28 00 00	
Southbowhill				14 00 00	
Westsyd landes of Karhop				12 05 00	
Hetrieburne				16 03 04	
Whythauchbrae				17 10 00	
Howfurd				25 03 04	
Helen burne & shawes				44 02 00	
Bairlielie				24 06 08	
Earnheuch				28 00 00	
Singlie				28 00 00	
Augmentatione of the said 2 landes				00 06 08	
Dodhead alias Dodbank				18 05 00	
Gilmisneleuch				20 10 00	
Fawoodsydhill 3 part of				16 03 04	
Barterburgh				21 06 08	
Fawood Grange				12 03 04	
Fawoodhill 2 part				33 06 08	
Tuschelaw & Cumblaw				32 00 00	
Caeckrabank				18 00 00	
Augmentatione of the said 2 landes				00 13 04	
Dryhop & Farniehop				52 03 04	
Kirksteid				14 03 04	
Glensax				24 00 00	
Soundhop				24 00 00	
Halfe landes of Keishop				06 02 06	
The uther halfe therof				06 03 04	
Deuchar				46 00 00	
Breadmeadowes				33 06 08	
William hop				26 00 00	
Northbow hill				13 06 08	
Reifurd grein				15 13 04	
Drycleuch sheill				15 13 04	
Gallowsheills & Mossey leyes				90 05 00	
Blindley				50 00 00	
Cadenheid				50 00 00	
Byrhop				08 00 00	
Augmentatione of the said 3 landes				00 06 08	
Corslie				21 04 00	
Whytbank				27 06 08	

SELKIRK.	Knowes	12 00 00
—	Torwoodley	30 00 00
	Cardenley	30 00 00
	Newhall alias Craigleith	15 13 04
	Windiedures	26 13 04
	Blaikhaueh	32 00 00
	Cauldknowes	24 00 00
	Holiclie & Thornilie	52 06 08
	Fairnilie	50 06 08
	Yair	40 06 08
	Eschesteil	27 00 00
	Eister Plora	13 00 00
	Gaithop	44 00 00
	Seithop	50 00 00
	Garlaecluch & Blackhouse	50 00 00
	Douglas Craig	50 00 00
	Wester Plora	13 00 00
	Berribus	12 00 00
	Eister & Wester Fauldhops	31 00 00
	Augmentatione of thir landes	01 00 00
	It. the augmentatione of S ^r . W ^m Scotts land be his last Infectment	02 07 04
	of the which Challmerlanrie ther is deduced viz.:	
	For Challmerlane fee	100 00 00
	For the Landes of Hyndhop because ther is no such landes in Etrick Forrest	015 13 04
	Suma of the presentt rent of the Shyre as the samyne compts in the burrow Shirriff & Proppertie Rolls	2886 10 11
	Suma of the deductions	115 13 04
	So ther rests of free money	2770 17 07

Observations & differences

SELKIRK.

betwixt the presentt preceeding rentall & the old rentals
of Ettrick Forrest in 1502 & uthers.

<i>Montbengie</i> eister & wester be the old rentalls paid	266 13 04	
And be the presentt rentall payes only	211 00 00	
So the rentalls differ be	055 13 04	
<i>Deuchar</i> be the old rentall	66 13 04	
Be the presentt	046 00 00	
So the rentalls differ be	020 13 04	
<i>Garlacluch</i> alias Blackhouse be the old rentall	066 13 04	
And be the presentt rentall	050 00 00	
So the rentalls differ be	016 13 04	
With 160 muttones wherof the one halfe wedders att 40/.	320 00 00	
<i>Tynnes</i> be the old rentall	066 13 04	
And by the presentt rentall	050 00 00	
So the rentalls differ be	016 13 04	
<i>Levinghop</i> be the old rentall	66 13 04	
And be the presentt rentall	050 00 00	
So the rentalls differ be	016 13 04	
<i>Hangit shaw</i> be the old rentals	66 13 04	
By the presentt rentall	050 00 00	
So the rentalls differ be	016 13 04	
<i>Fair</i> by the old rentals	47 00 00	
And by the presentt rentall	010 06 08	
So the rentalls differ be	006 13 04	
Place of <i>Gaithop</i> be the old rentals	66 13 04	
And be the presentt rentall	044 00 00	
So the rentalls differ be	022 13 04	
<i>Hemlet of Gaithop</i> be the old rentals	05 06 08	
Bot it is not in the presentt rentall		005 06 08
<i>Middsyde of Windiedures</i> be the old rentall	26 13 04	
And be the presentt rentall tenet		
<i>Westsyde of Windiedures</i> by the old rental	44 10 00	
Bot it is not in the presentt rental		44 10 00
<i>Culenhead</i> be the old rentals	66 13 04	
Be the presentt rental	050 00 00	
So the rentalls differ be	016 13 04	

SELKIRK. Benlessem of Cadenheid be the old rentall	05 06 08		
— Bot it is not in the present rental	. . .	005	06 08
Craigleith be the old rentall	23 00 00		
Bot be the presentt it is called Newhall alias			
Craigleith . . .	015 03 04		
So the rentals differ be . . .	007 16 08		
Reinheid be the old rental payes	23 00 00		
Bot it is not in the present rental	. . .	23	00 00
Gallowsheills be the old rentall	66 13 04		
Blindley & Moseley be the			
old rentall . . .	133 06 08 200 00 00		
Bot be the presentt rentals Gallow-			
sheills & Moseley payes . . .	090 00 00 } 140		
And Blindley . . .	030 00 00 }		
So the rentals differ be . . .	060 00 00		
Howhard be the old rentals	. . .	66 13 04	
Be the presentt rental	. . .	050 00 00	
So the rentals differ be . . .	. . .	016 13 04	
Warnewood be the old rentals	. . .	14 00 00	
Bot it is not in the presentt rental	. . .	014 00 00	
Eister Langhop be the old			
rentall . . .	16 00 00 }		
Middle Langhop be the said			
rentall . . .	20 00 00 }	52 00 00	
West Langhop be the said			
rentall . . .	16 00 00 }		
Bot be the presentt rental ther is only mentione			
made of Langhop which payes . . .	018 05 00		
So the rest are supprest & the difference is . . .	033 15 00		
Gillhouse called Bairielie be			
the old rentals . . .	20 00 00 }		
Midle part therof be the said			
rentall . . .	16 00 00 }	53 00 00	
West place therof . . .	17 00 00 }		
And be the presentt rental ther is only mentione			
made of Bairilie which payes . . .	024 06 08		
So the rest being supprest the difference is . . .	028 13 04		
Reidfurd, 3 places of, be the old rental is	44 00 00		
Bot be the presentt rental ther is no mentione			
made therof except it be Reidfurdein which			
payes . . .	015 13 04		
So the difference is . . .	028 06 08		

<i>Fawoodsheill & Grange</i> be the old rentall	75 13 04	SELKIRK
Bot be the presentt rentall 2 part		—
Fawoodsheill	33 06 08	
Item, 3 ^d part therof	16 13 04	062 03 04
Item, <i>Fawood Grange</i>	12 03 04	
So the rentalls differ be		013 10 00
<i>Edinghop & ½ therof</i> be the old rent	75 11 04	
Be the presentt rentall Edinghop is		059 00 00
So the rentalls differ be		016 11 04
<i>Eltreiff</i> be the old rentalls	66 13 04	
Be the presentt rentall	050 00 00	
So the rentalls differ be		016 13 04
Suma of the haill differences betwixt the old and presentt rentalls of Ettrick Forrest extends to	<u>822 18 08</u>	

R O X B U R G H S H Y R E.

ROXBURGH.

Payed be the Shirriff for book, blenches, & Castellwairdes viz.:	
Money	04 18 09
Argentes 24 ^d . in seotts money	01 04 00
Gilt spures one pair	08 00 00
Pepper one pund	01 10 00
Cumin seed one pund	00 13 04
One broad arrow	00 10 00
One p ^r gloves	03 00 00
For Yetton & Wanchop	23 16 02
Castellwairdes	39 03 09
Book	10 00 00

Propertie.

<i>Jedburgh Lordship</i>	{ of blench dewtie	133 06 08
	{ and of few dewtie	375 16 08
<i>Kelso Lordship</i>	{ of few dewtie	118 12 02
	{ of blench dewtie	266 13 04
of the which blench dewtie of 400 merks ther is to be deduced for the causes contained in the following observationes 300 merks		200 00 00

<i>ROXBURGH.</i>	<i>Cardross Lordship,</i> including Dryburgh, Cambuskenneth, & Inchmachanach	.	.	200	00	00
	<i>Melross Lordship</i> { of few .	1148	07	02		
	{ of blench .	0065	06	08		
	<i>Hassingden & Reignewood feild</i> .	.	.	0052	00	00
	<i>Burgh of Jedburgh</i> .	.	.	0003	00	00
	Summa of the haill Chairge of this shyre aryseing from the Shirriff, burrow and proppertie rolls extends to .	.	.	2455	18	08
	Summa of the deductiones is .	.	.	200	00	00
	Which being deduced from the Chairge ther remaines of free money the soume of .	.	.	2255	18	08

Observationes.

Jedburgh or uther wayes Jedward of old ane Monastrie of the order of St Augustine founded be David I. King of Scotland comprehending the priorie of Coldinghame and Cannabie; all which were erected in ane Lordship, to Alexr. Earle of Home in anno 1610 for payment of the blench dewtie of 266^{lb.} 13s. 4^{d.} wherof Jedburghes is 133^{lb.} 6s. 8^{d.}, which hes not been paid thir 40 yeirs.

There is also few dewties which have been of old the propertie befor the Erection & which were compted for be the Earle of Haddingtoun in anno 1635, 37, & 1638 att the said soume of 375^{lb.} 16s. 8^{d.} befor charged, which ought yet to be compted for whereof the particulare followes & hath not been compted since 1638.

Imprimis for the Landes of Ulstoun, Over maynes of Ulstoun, of the Great hill; Meadow of the prior; of Chapmanysd with the woods of the same; landes of Spittlestaines; the 3 husband landes is Nether Crailling with the halfe of one husband land in Over-Nisbet; the landes of Plewlandes; the landes of Swyne-

lawes called Newhall ; the landes of Hauchheid, Cesfurdburne ; ROXBURGH.
 Justiceley with the teyndes of the samyne ; the landes of Old
 Jedburgh, Rowcastell, & peice land in Langnewtoune ; the landes
 of Abbotsrewell, Bowatsyde, Grange with the mylne ; the landes
 of Fodderley, Over Bonchester Nether Bonchester ; the landes
 of Makisyde, Gaithousetake with the woodes ; the landes of
 Hartishauch, Langraw with the teyndes therof ; the landes of
 Rapperlaw ; the landes of Firth with the teyndes & woodes ther-
 of ; the landes of Westbyres with the teyndes ; the landes called
 Brewlandes in Rapperlaw ; the landes of Bellshes with the mylne ;
 the lands of Over Anerum with the mylne and Cottages of the
 same ; landes of Hyndhouse, Castellwood with the aikers of land
 lyand att Glencos ; the Friers of Jedburgh & tenements back
 and foir with the Taill of the samyne lyand in the burgh of Jed-
 burgh & Monastrie therof, adjacent to the eist part the soume of
 220^{lb.} 13s. 4^{d.}

Item, for the landes of Widingtounhall, mylne therof & mylne-
 landes &c. : the landes of Pearcehead, Hosley ; the landes of
 Turneacknow, Widdingtonrig, Over & Nether Swynstead ; the
 landes of Dedburne, Over & Nether Kirkwood, Brandisydbrae,
 Newbiging, and Sycks with the mylne &c. The landes of Ox-
 noue, Castellhill, Crooks and Hareas ; 2 husband landes & ane
 halfe & Oxnautoune-heid ; 3 & ane quarter land in Langtoune ;
 the landes called Abbotishauch & Lampland in Over Crailling ;
 the 3 mylnes of Jedburgh with the waulk mylne ; the peice land
 called the Virgin yairds, Orehyairds of the Conventus called
 Seilrawyairds et Virgine with the barneyaird, & Friers-yaIRD of
 the landes called Elschauch ; the 2 husband landes of Harden ;
 the landes in the village of Plenderleith viz : Priestfeild-Knock
 & Hennysfeild, Putton land with 2 aikers called Linthauch in the

ROXBURGH. barronie of Delphingstoune. The landes of Over & Nether Wells of the one husband land in Seraisburgh with the teynd barnes & yaird of Ormistaine, Cavertoun, and Cesford. The landes of Baxtounleyes, Cleisthope, Over & Nether Whytkirk, Alluland, Ormeistcluch, Abbotsyde, & Abbotishawes the soume of 155^{lb.} 3s. 4^{d.}

The Forrest of Jedburgh did compt in anno 1538 & uther yeirs att 300^{lb.} yeirly, bot the reason & cause of the not compting now, & the maner how the samyne shall be brought in againe to his Majeste shall be sett doune in the discoveries & improvements of the revenew.

Kelso, or Kellkoae, of old ane Monastrie Ordinis Cistertiensis founded be K. David the first and was erected in ane Lordship to Robert Earle of Roxburgh, the 10th day of December 1607 for payment of the forsaide blench diewtie of 400 merks.

In anno 1634 ther wes ane Contract betwixt the King & the Earle of Roxburgh bearing relatione to the said Earle his infestments not only befor his erectione of Kellso, both temporallitie and spirituallitie therof, bot also befor the annexatione therof except the landes of Over & Nether Howdens, Humby, Eist & Wester Duddingstounes & certaine uther parcells of kirklands, and tenements pertaining thereto ; and the landes & teyndes of the Cell of Lesmahago. And bearing relatione of the payment of 8000 merks to Francis Stewart be the Kings Majeste decret arbitrall betwixt his Majeste & the said Earle for his pretended ryght to the said Abbacy. And also bearing that the said Earle had made ane offer to accept of ane new infestment of the said haill temporall landes, both property & superioritie, pertaining some tyme to the said Abbacy : to be holden in few ferme for payment of the old dewties con-

tained in the infestments granted be the Abbotts of Kellso ROXBURGH. to the said Earles Authors (except the Cell of Lesmahago) & to accept of ane infestment of the teyndes, kirks, & spirituallitie of the said Abbacy, for the yeirly payment of 400 merks, be the whilk the Kings Majeste is only prejudged in the superioritie of the said landes of Howdens, Humby & Duddingstounes; & for quyting therof the said Earle doeth intaill to his Majeste & his successores, faylzieing of aires maill of his oun body & Henry Lord Kerr his sone, the haill Lordschip temporallitie & spirituallitie therof (except Lesmahago) & the halfe landes of Sproustoun which wes his proppertie & pertained to the Chartourhouse of befor. Whilk offer his Majeste with consent of his Thesaurers did accept, & the said Earle for performing of his part oblidged himselfe & his aiers to resigne the haill temporall landes, teyndes & kirks, pertaining to the said Abbacy with the offices, pertaining to the same, & uther landes abone specifeit. Lykeas he makes ane procuratorie to resigne the same for new infestment to be given therof to himselfe, and his aires maill; & faylling therof to returne *pleno jure* to the Croun. And for the Kings securitie hes purchesed resignatione be the airs of umquhile [blank] Mr of Roxburgh. Therefor, the King ratified the said Earles authores ryghts of the said Abbacy & promitts, in *verbo principis*, to passe ane infestment under the Great Seall gratis to the said Earle & his airs maill, whilk faylzieing to return to the King of the haill landes proppertie & superioritie, Kirks & teyndes with the offices of Justiciarie & Bailliarie of all the said landes, with ane new gift erecting Kellso in ane burgh of barronie, uniting the saids landes in ane free Lordschip & barronie to be called the Lordschip of

ROXBURGH. Haleyden: paying therfor yeirly the few fermes & uther dewties contained in the old infestments, granted to the said Earle & his authores befor the said act of annexatione, & for the personage & viccarage teyndes of the kirkes therof the soume of 400 merks in name of blench ferme with the ministers stipends. And for the said offices ane reid rose; but prejudice of his Majestis annuities furth of the teyndes. And containes ane obliesment of the said Earle to doe no deid in prejudice of the said taillie; Reserveand power to the said Earle & his forsails to few the saids lands & sett the same in tacke & rentall, provyding it be not in diminutione of the presentt rentall given in, & subscribt be him & the Kings Thesaurer & registrat in the books of Exchequer. And also reserveand power to the said Earle to dispone the teyndes of uther mens landes according to the Act of Parliament, with ane promise be the Kings Majeste to ratifie the same in the nixt parliament. This contract is dated at Theobalds & Edinburgh the 18 & 17 dayes of September & November 1634 yeirs. Conforme to the whilk contract, & infestment following theron, the said Earl of Roxburgh compeired befor the Lordes of Exchequer, & exhibite and produced the true rentall of the said Lordship of Kellso which wes registrat accordingly; and if necesar should be heir insert. Bot since his Majestis gratious restauratione the said Earle of Roxburgh hes obtained ane new Chartour from the King in favoures of himselfe, his aires maill, or taillie containing ane de Novodamus.

There is ane uther contract betwixt the King & the said Earle of Roxburgh & Henry Lord Kerr his sone, dated the 10th July 1637, in which contract they did surrender in favoures of the King the teyndes of 20 Kirks viz.: Lauchtoune, Sym-

prem, Fogo, Gordon, Hame, Newthorne, Calder Cler, Muirtoune, ROXBURGH.
 Dunsyrs, Todslait, Closeburne, Robertoune, Henstoune, Earlnoch, Killmares, Dumfries, Symingtonue, Drungrie, Steplegor-toun, Piterculter, for which the King restricts the blench dewtie of Kellso to 100 merks. Which teynds of the saids Kirks should be looked efter; and both as to the number valew & quantitie shall be more fully exprest amongst the improvements of the rentall. So the forsaid soume of 200 merks ought to be deduced.

Melross Lordschip of old ane Monastrie Ordinis Cisterciensis founded be David I. King of Scottes in anno 1136, & erected in ane Lordschip to the Earle of Hadingtoune, 29 Aug^t. 1609, for payment of the forsaid blench dewtie, and the few dewties being as is befor chaigred, which are made up partly of the Lordschip of Melross & partly of the Lordschip of Tunnigham added to the same, & which is particularlie mentioned & sett doune in the rentall 1611, extending in the haill, the said few & blench dewties, to the soume of 1213^{lb.} 13s. 10^{d.} befor chaigred, which shall be more fully spoken to in the improvements & rentall of Kirklandes.

Cardross Lordschip containing Dryburgh, Cambyskenneth & Inchmachamach wes erected [27 March 1604] in ane Lordschip to the Earle of Marr for payment of the blench dewtie of 200^{lb.} Cambyskenneth of old wes ane Monastrie of the order of St Augustine founded be K. David the first in anno 1140. Dryburgh ane Monastrie Ordinis Premonstratensis founded be Heugh Morvell [Moreville] one of the four slayers of Tho. Bacquet Archbishop of Canterbury.

This few dewtie is payable partlie be the relict of the Earle of Marr, as lyferentrix of a part of the saids landes, & partly be

ROXBURGH, the Lord Cardross, & some uthers, of the Earle of Marr who
—
hes ryght to severall parcells of the same landes as is particu-
larlie divyded in the severall Infectments.

PEEBLES.

PEEBLES SHYRE.

Paid yeirly be the Shirriff for book and blanches viz.:

Money	02 04 04
Argentes 14d in scotts money	00 14 00
3 broad arrowes	01 10 00
4 broad arrow heids	00 08 00
Book	30 00 00

Propertie.

Cross Kirk of Peibles	03 06 08
Stanchop be Sr. David Murray	29 10 00
with 5 carriages att 30s. the peice	07 10 00
Kingledoorees	09 01 00
Lethinhop & Morphingstoun of blench dewtie	66 13 04
And of few dewtie	167 06 08
Burgh of Peebles	09 10 00
Summa of this shyre as it compts in the Shirriff burrow & Propertie Rolls extends to	<u>327 14 00</u>

Which is all free money ther being no deductione.

Difference betwixt the old & presentt Rentalls.

The Monastrie of Peibles, or Croce Kirk therof, wes formerly
assigned to Walter Hendersone and his sone in pension, who
are both dead long since, and be the old rentall did pay of
Victuall viz. :

of wheat 8 bolls	2 shall. 1 boll at 100lb. p ^r shall. is in money
of beir 17 bolls	200lb. 5s. by which soume it differs from the
of Ry 8 bolls	presentt rentall
	<u>206 05 00</u>

Summa of the differences patet.

D U M F R I E S S H Y R E.

DUMFRIES.

Payed yeirly to the Shirriff for book & blenches viz.:

Money	00 04 04	} 040 19 04
Argentes 4s. 7d. in scotts money	02 15 00	
Gilt spurres ane pair	08 00 00	
Book	30 00 00	

Propertie.

Castlemilk and Broomhill	038 00 00
Dunwoodie	040 00 00
Burgh of Dumfries	021 01 00

STEWARTRIE OF ANNANDALE.

ANNANDALE.

Argentes 10d. in scotts mony	00 10 00	} 012 10 00
Gume one pund	00 10 00	
Pepper one pund	01 10 00	
Book	10 00 00	

Propertie.

Allmagill	012 06 08
Newbie	060 00 00
Bodisbeck	022 00 00
Kirk Landes of Iberty	016 06 08
Iberty	001 10 00
Penpount	010 13 04
Gallowbanks	000 10 00
Burgh of Annand	002 00 00
Burgh of Lochmaben	002 00 00
Burgh of Sanchar	005 00 00

Suma of this Shyre & Stewartie extenedes to the
soume of285 01 00

ANNANDALE. — *Memorandum* that ther are severall few dewties in the Stewartrie of Annandale, which doe not compt be the rolls, nor hath ever bein chairged therby which are allocat for keeping of the castell of Lochmaben to the Earle of Annandale, which shall be more fully & particularlie sett doune amongst the improvements so that ther being no castell now upholden the rent which will be about 400^{lb.} which with 32 mairts att 10^{lb.} the peice will extend to 720^{lb.}

LANRICK.

L A N R I C K S H Y R E.

Payed be the Shirriff for book blench & Castellwairdes viz.:

Money	01 13 04	} 076 12 04
Argentes 19 ^d in seottes money	00 19 00	
off wax halfe ane stane	08 00 00	
Gilt spurres 2 pair	16 00 00	
more of blench ferme	02 00 00	
one Harie noble	08 00 00	
Castellwairdes	20 00 00	
Book	20 00 00	

Proppertie.

Lesmahago by Duke of Hamiltoun of few	154 00 00
And of blench dewtie	050 00 00
Viccars Laudes by Lindsay	001 06 08
Hamiltoone & Kirkleyring viz.: 40 ^{lb.} for Hamiltoone & 6 ^d for ilk aiker of 140 aikers of Kirklering 3 ^{lb.}	043 10 00
Hospitall of Glasgow	033 06 08
Barronie of Glasgow	333 06 08
Bot now as being a part of the Bishopriek of Glasgow the samyne is not paid but deduced	333 06 08
Monkland of blench dewtie	100 00 00
Thankertoune by Ja. Hamiltoun	010 00 00

Proven of money 95 ^{lb.} 7s. & for 32 bolls corn win att 5s. the boll	103 07 00	LANRICK.
Lead minerall	333 06 08	—
bot now it is not payed for the cause mentioned in the following observationes & so ought to be deduced . . . . .	. . . . .	333 06 08
Burgh of Rutherglen	013 00 00	
wherof ther is deduced which is payed to the Colledge of Glasgow . . . . .	. . . . .	011 00 00
Burgh of Glasgow	013 06 08	
Burgh of Lanrick	040 00 00	
The Medrops	014 06 08	
Glentores of money	04 00 00	{
It. 2 bolls oats att 4 ^{lb.} 3s. 4 ^{d.}	08 06 08	012 06 08
Suma of the Charge of this Shyre extends to	1331 16 00	
Suma of the deductions extend to . . . . .	. . . . .	677 13 04
So ther rests of free money the soume of . . . . .	. . . . .	654 02 08

Observationes.

Lesmahago is a part of the Abbacy of Kellso, and the redendo insert in the Marquis of Hamiltones new chartor, extending to 200^{lb.} consists of the old few dewties contained in the Marquis Chartor of his oun proppertie. And the particular few dewties contained in the remanent Vassalls of the saids landes ther old infestments are ordained by ane decreeet of the Lordes of Session, in anno 1636, to be payed in to the said Marquis for his relieff of the forsayd few dewties, with 4^{lb.} 10s. in augmentatione of the same, which maks in all 154^{lb.} And 50^{lb.} for the teyndes great & small of the saids landes, which is the just blench dewtie contained in the chartor, of new erectione, granted to the Marquis of Hamiltoune. So it would appear that ther hes bein no particuler blench dewtie paid

~~LANRICK~~ for that erection, nether for a proportionall relieff of Kellso —wherof it wes a pairt. And in anno 1614 it compts with Kellso for the soume of 266^{lb.} 13s. 4^{d.}

The blench dewtie of Monkland wes never compted for in the rolls, these landes being ane 100^{lb.} land, and a pairt of the Lordship of Newbottle, who by his chartor is obliged to free the Lord Lothian as a pairt of blench dewtie of Newbottle, and for which the said Lord Lothian in anno 1625 had a deduction. This blench dewtie wes allocat to Doctor Baillie, Keeper of the Liberarie of Hollyrood - house, bot since is compted for & paid in.

Hospitall of Glasgow did compt in anno 1658 & ought yet continually to compt tho it hes not compted since the Kings restauratione.

The Lead Mineralls are not now compted, tho above in the Charge, because the Lord Hoptoune pretends ane ryght to the same upon ane grant from the King for building of ane Kirk in that place. The originall few is a proportionall pairt of the Lead or gold myne that should be win, bot of late his Majestie hes granted this few to the Laird of Hattoun & so ought to be deduced in manner forsaid.

Proven, uther wayes called the prebendarie of Ballamarkie, did formerly belong to Mr Wm. Baillie president of the Colledge of Justice, as prebendar therof, who for the bettering & augmentatione of the rentall, and in speciall for the soume of 1000^{lb.} paid to him did dispone the samyne landes & haill few dewties therof to Tho. Baillie for yeirly payment of 95^{lb.} 7s., & 32 bolls of horse corne or 5s. for ilk boll; 8 duzone poulltrie or 12^{d.} for the peice. The chartor is dated the 10th Aprill 1562, and it is provyded that no reductione or nulltie

of the infestment shall be persewed except for the payment LANRICK. —
of the few dewties, & also shall not uther wayes intend any
reductione on the same untill such tyme as the forsayd soume
of 1000^{lb.} be first repayed.

This few dewtie of Proven falling in to the King by Act
of Annexatione of Kirklandes the King dispones the few dew-
ties to Sir John Prestoun of Pennicook, president of the Session,
& to his sone after his decease, who is dead within thir 5 or 6
yeirs, & therfor these few dewties ought to be compted for, and
paid in according as is above said.

The Medropes & Glentores are a pairt of the barronie of
Monkland, bot it is conceaved not to be included in the brench
dewtie, bot rather to be of the old few, & so ought to compt
for the same now, by & attour the forsayd brench dewtie. They
have never as yet compted, bot of late since his Majestis
restauracione. There are severall uther fewers of the Monkland
that tho they be not oblidged to pay a proportionall pairt of
the brench dewty forsayd, yet they are lyable for payment of
the severall few dewties contained in thair chartors, as the pro-
portion of the old fewes befor the erectione, which shall be more
enlarged in the improvements.

KIRKCUDBRYGHT.

KIRKCUDBRYGHT STEWARTRIE.

Payed for book and blenches yeirly viz.:

Money	00 13 04
Argentes	01 06 06
Gloves one pair	03 00 00
Wlytt spures one pair	01 00 00
Broad arrowes 7	03 10 00
2 bolls oats	[blank]
one spar haulk	[blank]
Book	30 00 00

39 09 10

Proppertie.

St Marie Ille, of few	121 00 00
Burgh of Stronraver	004 00 00
Burgh of Kirkcudbryght	009 13 04
Suma of this Stewartrie is	<u>174 02 10</u>

Which is free money ther being no deductiones.

WIGTOUN.

WIGTOUN SHYRE.

Payed yeirly for book and blenches viz.:

Money	00 00 02
Argentes	00 04 00
Book	30 00 00

030 04 02

Proppertie.

Duncow	082 13 04
Burgh of Wigton	020 00 00
Burgh of Newgalloway	006 13 04

Challmerlane of Galloway conforme to the particular
rentall following:

Suma of this particle is	<u>139 10 10</u>
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LORDSCHIIP OF GALLOWAY.

WIGTOUN.

The Landes and barronie of Buthill	245 06 08
Thrave Grainge & Kelltoune Grainge	103 06 08
Airdes-Over, Midle & Nether	024 03 02
Halfe of Nether Sanik	008 03 04
Uther halfe of Nether Sanik	009 06 08
Halfe of Whytpark	007 16 08
The uther halfe therof	008 03 04
Grainge of Sanik	004 13 04
Dunrod Sanik	028 13 04
Meillfeild	004 17 00
Largevey	004 13 04
Craginvey	051 13 04
Cressok	002 00 00
Barskey	001 06 08
Logane	016 00 00
Augmentatione therof	002 04 04
Meikle & Little Clothege	008 00 00
Cloyark	001 14 08
Corsock	006 06 08
Largemoir, Knockskenny, Barskeoch, middle & nether Stranglaskein with the fishing	025 00 00
Augmentatione therof	002 13 04
Over Barskeoch	006 08 08
Drunlby	006 00 00
Augmentatione therof	001 15 08
Barnettaggart	007 04 00
Garvarie	008 00 00
Stewindew	008 06 08
Ardinlosk	004 16 00
Cubboyes & Dalcarnehamme	007 04 00
new augmentatione of Ardinlosk, Cubboyes & Dalcarnehamme	001 13 00
Culeraiges	009 12 00
Corserraig, Cassinvey, Cauldale & Barley	036 00 00
Augmentatione of the saids landes	004 08 00
Cullven	005 06 08
Pollinzask	000 18 00
Chappelltoun	008 00 00
Barskeant	015 11 08
Craigtonme	006 13 04
Glenrie	002 08 00

WIGTOUN.	Logane	.	.	.	.	006 08 00
—	Barscrath	.	.	.	.	006 08 00
	Tostrie	.	.	.	.	009 12 00
	Drumstinchell	.	.	.	.	004 16 00
	Reidbank	.	.	.	.	004 16 00
	Oversanik	.	.	.	.	024 00 00
	Milne of Sanik	.	.	.	.	009 12 00
	Ahnernes	.	.	.	.	030 06 08
	Craigmoir	.	.	.	.	009 12 00
	Augmentatione therof	.	.	.	.	000 06 08
	Corkanders	.	.	.	.	021 00 00
	Auchinskeant	.	.	.	.	004 10 00
	Auchinvey	.	.	.	.	003 00 00
	Auchinloss	.	.	.	.	001 06 08
	Glentoskin	.	.	.	.	002 04 04
	Closbyart	.	.	.	.	002 13 04
	augmentatione Auchinskeant & the last 4	.	.	.	.	001 09 00
	Southweek	.	.	.	.	006 00 00
	Broadland	.	.	.	.	004 06 08
	Barclay	.	.	.	.	006 00 00
	Eist Medie	.	.	.	.	003 08 04
	Tullindach	.	.	.	.	007 10 00
	Park & Largevey	.	.	.	.	008 02 00
	Moit & Dalry	.	.	.	.	000 06 08
	Pluntoun	.	.	.	.	000 13 04
	Gaittwell & Knockinvayne	.	.	.	.	002 00 00
	Pockinerew	.	.	.	.	002 13 04
	Forrest of Buchine & libertie of fishing	.	.	.	.	023 13 04
	Grainge of Spottes	.	.	.	.	035 10 00
	Castellmaynes of Kirkendbryght	.	.	.	.	003 00 00
	Logane	.	.	.	.	004 00 00
	Milne of Culvene	.	.	.	.	005 06 08
	Knockeane	.	.	.	.	008 00 00
	Killdarach	.	.	.	.	004 06 08
	Kervattock	.	.	.	.	005 00 00
	Lesnocks, Lochtappine, Carmultburgh, & Tanny Laddott	.	.	.	.	048 00 00
	Augmentatione therof	.	.	.	.	001 04 00
	Kereghirne	.	.	.	.	009 16 00
	Cairnesckeoch	.	.	.	.	013 15 00
	Clontarch	.	.	.	.	005 12 00
	Polvey & Dirlleskin vocat	.	.	.	.	007 03 00
	The halfe of Cammy Laddot & Clancharric	.	.	.	.	006 18 00
	Kerrieburne	.	.	.	.	008 13 04

		WIGTOUN.
Lidisdale	024 00 00	
Arboig	017 13 04	
Fintallow, Beanch, Glenruther, Glenluthdy, and Garberow	024 14 08	
Killadane	002 16 08	
Knockfrick	005 16 08	
Newtoun, Gulldirrie & Ardwhat	020 06 08	
Stelbindonald, Dallmerk, and Dalbauchtein	025 00 00	
Auldtoun	009 06 08	
Fultis, Talyne, Largis, Ballgregant & Blairmaking	026 13 04	
Grainge of Balldoune	042 00 00	
Madinerofte	003 10 00	
Blaidnot	003 10 00	
It. for Knockfin of oatmeill—6 bolls { att 100lb. } Grainge of Balldoune oatmeill—12 bolls { the chall. }	075 00 00	
Landes above Crie, of Mairts—13 { att 10lb. } Landes under Crie 21 { the peice }	340 00 00	
Summa of the challmerlairie of Gallo-		
way as it is presentlie compted		
extends to	<u>1687 17 8</u>	

Wherof ther is to be deduced as follows:

First of old Challmerlaine fee	120 00 00
And by ane Contract betwixt the Thesaurer and the Challmer-	
lane in anno 1633 ther is allowed him, by and attour the	
said old fee, for his extraordinary paines	100 00 00
Item, for the Landes of Culven	005 06 08
Item, for Southweek	006 00 00
Item, for Borland	004 06 08
Item, for Logane	004 00 00
All which are chaigred be the old & presentt rentalls And	
by ane act of Exchequer upon the production of ane Chartor	
dated the last day of April 1557, it is found that Ja. Lindsay of	
Wauchop holds the said landes waird, and so ought to be deduced.	
Item, for the landes of Gaitwells & Knockinvaine because the	
samyne landes ly not in Galloway	002 00 00
Item, for Craiginvey as superfluently chaigred conforme to ane	
Act of Exchequer dated 29th July 1612 yeirs	043 05 00
Summa of this Shyre of Wigtown as it	
presenttlie compts in the Shirriff	
burrow & proppertie rolls extends	
to the soume of	<u>1837 08 06</u>
Summa of the haill deductiones extend to	284 18 04
So ther rests of free money the soume of	<u>1552 10 02</u>

WICTOURN.

*Observationes & differences
betwixt the forsaid presentt rentall & the old rentalles
in anno 1522, 1601 & uthers.*

The Lordship of Galloway being the Kings proppertie feudi firma feudifirmarum, and, by Act of Parl. Ja. 6, Par. 11th Cap. 30; and Ja. 6, Parl. 15th Act 230, all dispositiones made & granted therof are declaireed voyd & null as is more particularlie inlarged in page 1. The victuall by the abone-writin rentall being only 18 bolls, and that was formerly paid be the old rentall extending to 30 challders is ether supprest in this presentt rentall, or utherwayes given away for further elieiring wherof the particular differences follow:—

<i>Grainge & Spottes</i> be the forsaid presentt rentall payes only	035 10 00
Bot be the old rentalles it payes over & above the said money of victuall 5 chall. att 100 ^{lb.} p ^r chall.	500 00 00
<i>Milne of Culven</i> be the presentt rentall payes only	005 06 08
Bot be the old rentalles it payes also 1 chall. meill	100 00 00
<i>Milne of Kellton</i> compts not be the presentt rentall Bot be the old rentall it payes 8 bolls meill	050 00 00
<i>Milne of Sanik</i> be the presentt rentall payes only	009 12 00
Bot be the old rentall payes also 1 chall. 4 bolls meill	125 00 00
<i>Grainge of Balldoun</i> be the presentt rentall payes of mony	042 00 00
And of victuall 12 bolls is	075 00 00
Bot be the old rentall it payes of money 42 ^{lb.} And of meill 19 chall.	
So the rentalles differ be 18 chall. 4 bolls is in money	1825 00 00
<i>Mylne of Blednoch</i> compts not be the presentt rentall Bot be the old rentalles it payes 1 chall. 6 bolls meill	0137 10 00

<i>Liddisdale</i> be the presentt rentall payes only	024 00 00	WIGTOUN.
Bot be the old rentalls it payes 24 ^{lb.} of money		—
And of meill 7 chall. is	0700 00 00	
So the differences betwixt the presentt & old rentalls extend to the soume of 34 chall. 6 bolls which att 100 ^{lb.} per chall. is	3437 10 00	

AIR SHYRE.

AIR.

Payed be the Shiriffe for book & blenchess, viz.: :

Money	05 17 07	} 045 09 07
Argentes	00 12 00	
One pair gilt spurres	08 00 00	
One pair whyt spurres	01 00 00	
Book	30 00 00	

BAILLIARIE OF CARRICK.

Argentes 4 ^{d.} in scotts money	00 04 00	} 088 04 00
1 pair Gilt spurres	08 00 00	
wheat 8 bolls att 100 ^{lb.} per chall.	50 00 00	
Book	30 00 00	

BAILLIARIE OF KYLSTEWART.

Money	01 07 07	} 013 13 07
Argentes 6 ^{d.} in scotts money	00 06 00	
2 pair whyt spurres	02 00 00	
Book	10 00 00	

BAILLIARIE OF CONNINGHAME.

Money	00 13 04	} 034 17 10
Argentes 22 ^{d.} in scotts money	01 02 00	
pepper 1 ^{lb.} 3 quarters	02 02 06	
One pair whyt spurres	01 00 00	
Book	30 00 00	

A I R.	<i>Propertie.</i>	
Reeaver of Carrick, Leswet & Monybridge . . .	100 00 00	
Therinzean by the E. of Loudoun . . .	020 00 00	
A part of Trabench by the said Earle . . .	020 06 08	
The uther part of Trabench be the Lord Cochrane	083 06 08	
Kylsmure Lordschip be the Earle of		
Loudon of few	200 00 00	
of blench dewtie	066 13 04	}
of blench dewtie for the teyndes of the haill Landes lying in Barne- muire	020 00 00	
Wheroft ther is deduced conforme to ane Contract be- twixt the King and the said Earle, dated 4th Sept ^r 1630, and ratified be Act of Parliament in anno 1633	200 00 00	
And for the blench dewtie of the saids teinds because it is presumed that they are a pairt of the blench dewtie of Kyllsmuire Lordschip	020 00 00	
Kilwinning Lordschip of blench dewtie	040 03 04	
Dundonald by the Lord Cochrane	032 02 00	
Burgh of Air	020 00 00	
Burgh of Irving	007 06 08	
Suma of this Shyre & bailliaries ex- tends to	792 03 01	
Suma of the deductiones extend to	220 00 00	
So ther rests of free money	<u>572 03 01</u>	

Differences betwixt the old and present rentalles.

Leswalt and Monibridge in the rental 1603 payed of money	179 06 10	
with 18 bolls oat meill att 100 merk the boll is	075 00 00	
Bot be the presentt rentalle it payes only of money	100 00 00	
So the rentalles differ be the soume of	<u>154 06 10</u>	

Alex^r. Stewart of Garley pretends a ryght to the said victuall,
bot it hath never been produced nor instructed, & therfor it
ought to be compted in.

Suma of the differences patet.

Observationes.

A I R.

Kylsmuir by the rentall 1611 payes only of brench ferme 56^{lb.} 13s. 4^{d.} conforme to ane Chartour granted to the E. of Loudoun, dated the last day of Junij 1608, and in the rentall 1613 it payed 66^{lb.} 13s. 4^{d.} of brench dewtie. The said Lordship of Kylsmur paid 200^{lb.} of few dewtie, bot be ane contract betwixt the King & the Earle of Loudoune, dated the 4th day of September 1630, the few dewties are dischirged, bot it shall not att this tyme be convenient to sett doun the heids of that Contract, but reserved to be placed amongst the discoveries & improvements of the revenew.

There is also ane uther contract betwixt the King & the Earle of Lowdoune dated the 10th Martch, in anno 1634, in which contract the Earl of Lowdoune resignes his ryght of the Lordschip of Kyllsmure in favoures of his Majeste for payment of 3200 merks, off the which ther is 1400 merks to be payed out of the Exchequer for the Shirriffship of Air. Whilk two contractes, groundes, & causes therof & the maner of the payment of the soumes of money therin contained, shall be enlarged amongst the discoveries & improvements.

This 200^{lb.} of few dewtie of Kyllsmure with the few dewtie payable out of Killwinning, gives occasion, from the severall Conceallments therof, to touch in generall the nature of those fewes which ought to be payed notwithstanding of the brench dewties compted for. Be the Act of Parliament 1633 ther is ane particular clause declairing that the Lordes of Erectiones shall bruik these landes which were the proppertie befor the date of the generall surrender, they holding the same of his

AIR. Majeste & paying the few fermes and few dewties contained in
the old infectments.

Amongst uther abuses of the revenew this was not the least, that, after the Kings generall decreeet & determinatione, severall lordes of Erectione did purchase & buy in parcells of landes from thair respective vassalls, who resigning in thair favoures obtained new infectments of the same, and so consolidate the ryght of the superioritie in thair persones.

There has been much debate in the Exchequer about this busines & uther points of the Lordes of Erectione, which shall be more propperly spoken to in ane uther place then heir, bot in respect that it concernes the revenew & few dewties which should be payed in (tho now altogither supprest) the Kings care by his Letters & the Exchequers dilligence by thair acts will (notwithstanding they containe severall uther things) evidence the preventing of the prejudice & give ane arryse in the persewance of the same.

*Coppie of his Majestis Letter anent Erectiones that no signatur
passe theranent in prejudice of the late Acts of Parliament
in anno 1633, presented the 9th Nov^r. 1633 :—*

“C. R.

“ Whereas divers good & profitable acts & statutes were made in our favoures, in our late parliament holden in Junij last, & speciallie anent the Superiorities of Erectiones, Regallitie of Erectiones, chainging of holdings from waird to blench ; annulling of infectments of our annexed proppertie disponed be any uther holding then in few ferme, Prohibitione to our Vassalls to dispone waird landes without our consent,

& ane act that all the Church Landes pertaining in proppertie ^{AIR.} —
to the Lordes of Erectiones should hould of us in few ferme,
for payment of the old few ferme dewties. Therfore it is our
pleasure that no signatur be past in Exchequer, which may
derogate to the saids acts & statutes made in our favoures
except wee be speciallie consulted theranent, and that yee
have our particular warrand for that effect. Whythall the
5th October 1633."

Ane uther of his Majestis Letters.

"C. R.

"Right trustie & well beloved Cousin & Counsellor, Right trustie & well beloved Cousines & Counsellors wee greitt yow well. Forasmuch, as the superiorities of all erectiones pertaineth to us by the late Act of Parliament made in our favoures: reserveand to such titulars of erectiones who subscribt the generall surrender these few maills till they be satisfied therfor, conforme to our generall determinatione. And forasmuch as divers of the Vassalls of Erectiones, as wee are informed, are willing to advance the money for buying the few maills to our use, they haveing retentione in thair handes of thair few maills for such yeirs, efter the advanceing of the money, as in reason & equitie may compence the money to be advanced be them. And seeing wee approve this course, and are willing that those that advance have retention for ther few maills for such space of yeirs as yow shall think fitt & reasonable: therefor, it is our speciall pleasure that yow cause intimatione heirof to be made to all our leidges, who have interest, be open proclamatione att the mercat cross of Edinburgh to the effect such of the vassalls as is, or shall be,

AIR. willing may come in befor yow & agree with our Thesaurer or Thesaurer depute for advanceing of such moneyes, & receave warrand & securitie be Act of Exchequer for retentione of the saids few maills & few fermes for the space to be agreed upon. And because ther hath bein heirtofore some scruple made what shall be compted superioritie, whereanent wee shewed our royll pleasure be 2 severall Lettres registrat in our books of Comission: therfore, wee have thought good to acquaint yow therwith, & with the equitie of our proceedings therin, which is that in justice all is to be compted superioritie to which the Titulars of Erectiones had not lawfull ryght of propperty befor thair erectione, or whereof they had not acquired ryghts of proppertie, & be vertue of these ryghts had bein in possession befor the generall surrender. And wee will yow to proceed according to these generall rewells, and in the meane tyme it is our speciall pleasour that yee passe no signatur of any Kirklandes, pertaining to erectiones, in favoures of the saids Lordes of Erectiones, or in favoures of any uther on thair resignatione, bot of that which wes thair proppertie in maner forsaid to be holden alwayes of us in few ferme, according to the late Act of Parliament made theranent. And because wee are informed that some Titulars of Erectiones intend to ingrosse againe to them thair superiorities, in haill or in part, be prosecuting resignationes from thair Vassalls wherupon they intend to passe new infestments & then to give subaltern ryghts & fewes to those who have resigned: it is our will & pleasour that no such signatur be exped of the said superiorities in our prejudice, which recommending to your caire wee bid yow fairwell. From our court at Whythall 8th October 1633."

The Lordes of Exchequer ordained the same to be registrat AIR.
 in thair booke, & also ordained Letters of publicatione att
 the mercat croce of Edinburgh to be direct therupon, except
 that part of the Letter anent what shall be compted superi-
 oritie. The Lordes referred the samyne to ane further con-
 sideratione & were desired to think on ane answere therto.
 There wes also ane Act of Exchequer made in December follow-
 ing wherof the tenor followes :—

Act anent Superiorities of Erectiones. What is to be compted
 superioritie? The Lordes ordaines all to be compted superioritie
 to which the Titulars of Erectiones had not lawfull ryght of
 proppertie before ther Erectiones, or wherof they had not ac-
 quired ryghts of proppertie & be vertew of these ryghts had
 bein in possession therof befor the generall surrender, and
 Letters to be directed heiron if neid be. There is no report
 of this made to the King till August 1634 att which tyme
 the King gave a particular Comissione to the then Lord Chan-
 cellor & uthers to consider the abuses of the revenew & Ex-
 chequer. In returne wherof, & for preventing of the same
 they amongst uthers gave returne to this article which shall
 be more fully enlarged in the discoveries & improvements of
 the revenue as well toward the redeeming the few dewties of
 Erectiones as to the severall particulars aforsaid.

Killwining of old ane Monastrie Ordinis Tironensis founded
 be Hugo Morvell Constabularius Scotiae, one of the four slayers
 of Thomas Bacquet, Archiepis. Cantuariensis. Off' late Kill-
 wining payed nothing bot 40:03:04 of blench dewtie, bot it
 ought to compt for 12^{lb.} 12s.; 3 hens; 13 capones; 2 carriages
 as in the rentall 1642 of few, which ought to be added to the
 forsaid charge & differeth therfor in 17 02 00

DUMBAR-
TOUNE.

D U M B A R T O U N E S H Y R E.

Payed be the Shirriff for book & blanches viz.:			
Money	00	00	01
Argentes 3d. in scotts money	00	03	00
One pair gilt spurres	08	00	00
One pair gloves	03	00	00
Book	20	00	00

Propertie.

Assyse aill of the west sea 2 bolls malt	. . . . .	012	00	00
Cardross & Comrie 10 mairts att 10lb. the peice	. . . . .	100	00	00
Which mairts are allowed to the Keeper of Dum- bartoun castell and so ought to be deduced	. . . . .		100	00
Burgh of Dumbartoune		007	10	04
Suma of this Shyre extendes to	. . . . .	150	13	05
Suma of the deductiones			100	00
So there restes of free money			50	13
				05

Observationes.

The Assysse Aill of the west sea is ane old diewtie payed to his Majeste, for the aill that is drunken & spent att the fishing of the west sea, and hes been sett ordinarlie for 2 bolls of malt yeirly. In anno 1509 & 1519 & of late the same wes sett to Arnecaple for yeirly payment of the saides 2 bolls malt. This diewtie ought to be sett, bot ther is hardly anything payed since anno 1646.

The mairts of Cardross & Comrie, with the fermes of diewties therof, are assigned to the Castell of Dumbartoun by act of parliament K. Ja. 6, par. 9, Act 8th.

B U T E S H Y R E.

BUTE.

Payed yeirly be the Shirriff for book & blanches viz.:			
Argentes in scottes money 3 ^d .	.	00 03 00	}
2 pair whyt spurres	.	02 00 00	012 03 00
Book	.	10 00 00	

Propertie.

Burgh of Rothsey	.	.	006 00 00
Bute Lordschip, of money	.	162 15 04	
11 chall. 15 bolls beir att 100 merks	795 10 00		
10 chall. oats prycce forsaide	666 13 04		
Milne of Rothsyce	{ of meill 1 ch. 8 bolls 100 00 00		2134 18 08
	{ of mairts 41 att 10 ^{lb} .		
	the peice	410 00 00	
All which money victuall money and mairtes of the said Lo. of Bute is assigned for keeping of the Castell of Dumbartoune be Act of Parlt. Ja. 6. pa. 9 Act 8th And therfore ought to be deduced	.	.	<u>2134 18 08</u>
Summa of the haill money victuall money & uthers arrysing from the Shirriff burrow & propertie rolls for this Shyre extendes to		2153 01 08	
Summa of the deductiones	.	.	<u>2134 18 08</u>
So ther rests of free money yeirly payed	.		<u>18 03 00</u>

A R G Y L L S H Y R E.

ARGYLL.

Payed be the Shirriff for blanches yeirly:			
Money	.	00 00 11	
one p ^r gloves out of Killmouns	.	00 06 00	000 09 11
One chalamond Reid out of Lorne	.		
Argentes 3 ^d . in scottes money	.	00 03 00	

K

ARGYLL.

Proppertie.

Coull & Rosneeth payes as follows:	
Dummuine within the Lo. of Cowell	018 00 00
Glenderowallie	013 06 08
Barronie of Rosneeth	041 00 00
2 p ^l . of Glenderowallie of mairts 44 att 10lb. the peice	440 00 00
Inneramble & Ballinab	062 02 11
Colonsey Ardnamurchan & Swynart	457 14 01
Oronsay	005 01 08
Arrosse in Mull	130 00 00
Kintyre & Jura	2400 00 00
Terrie	1666 13 04
Ila	6000 00 00
Wherof deduce for the cause mentioned in the fol- lowing observationes	5500 00 00
Largie	0200 00 00
Assyse herring of the west seas	1000 00 00
Burgh of Inverayray	<u>0006 00 00</u>
Suma of this Shyre as it comptes in the Shirriff burrow & Proppertie rolls extendes to	12,440 08 07
Suma of the deductiones extend to	5500 00 00
So ther restes of free money	<u>6940 08 07</u>

*Observationes & differences
betwixt the old & presentt rentalls of this Shyre.*

Colonsey Ardnamurchan & Swynart be the presentt rentall	0457 14 01
Be the old rentalls they payed as followes, viz.:	
1287 stone meill being 143 bolls att 48s. the boll is	0343 04 00
1287 stone cheise att 26s. 8d. is	2049 06 08
81 bolls 2 f. 1 p. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ malt att 6lb. the boll	0489 11 03
60 mairtes att 10lb. the peice	0600 00 00
34 wedders att 40s. the peice is	<u>0068 00 00</u>
All which extendes to	<u>3550 01 11</u>
So the rentalls differ be the soume of	3092 07 10

Inverambie & Ballinub be the presentt rentall payes 0062 02 11

ARGYLL.

Be the old rentalls they payed as followes, viz.:

Mairtes 7 & $\frac{11}{8320}$ pt. mairt att	
10lb. the peice	75 01 08
Weders 7 & $\frac{11}{8320}$ pt. att 40s. the	
peice	14 00 04
55 stone cheise att 26s. 8d. the stone	73 06 08
55 stone meill being 6 bolls at 48s.	
the boll	14 08 00
Geise 7 & $\frac{11}{8320}$ pt. att 6s. the peice	02 09 04
Foulls 7 & $\frac{11}{8320}$ pt. att 3s. the	
peice	<u>01 03 04</u>
All which extendes to the	
soume of	<u>180 09 04</u>

So the rentalls differ be the soume of 0118 06 08

Kintyre & Jura be the presentt rentall 2400 00 00

Be the old rental North Kintyre payed, viz.:

4 chall. 13 bolls malt att 6lb. the	
boll is	462 00 00
311 & $\frac{1}{2}$ stones meill being 34	
bolls & $\frac{1}{2}$ att 48s. the boll	082 16 00
605 & $\frac{3}{4}$ stones cheise att 26s. 8d.	
the stone	807 13 04
one kow pryce therof	010 00 00
6 mairtes att 10lb. the peice	060 00 00
41 & $\frac{1}{2}$ wedders att 40s. the peice	083 00 00

South Kintyre payes 25 chall. 9 bolls

2 f. malt att 6lb. the boll is	2454 00 00
868 & $\frac{1}{3}$ stones meill being 96 $\frac{1}{2}$	
bolls pryce	231 12 00
326 & $\frac{3}{4}$ stones cheise pryce forsaid	435 13 04
57 & $\frac{3}{4}$ mairtes pryce forsaid	577 10 00
47 & $\frac{3}{4}$ wedders att 40s. the peice	094 10 00

Jura payes 20 mairtes pryee forsaid 200 00 00

180 stone of meill being 20 bolls	
pryce forsaid	048 00 00
80 stone cheise pryce forsaid	<u>106 13 04</u>

All which extendes to the
soume of 5656 08 00

So the rentalls differ be the soume of 3256 08 00

ARGYLL. Arross in Mule be the presentt rentall payes	130 00 00
— Bot be the rental in anno 1649 it	
payed	230 00 00
So the rentals differ be the soume of	0100 00 00
Suma of the haill differences betwixt the old and presentt rentals, as is particularlie above	
sett doun, extendes to	6567 02 03

Assyse of herring of the west seas being a dewtie which is a pairt of his Majesties proppertie, and wes annexed to the Croun in anno 1593 be Act of Parl. Ja. 6, par. 13 Act 176. And in anno 1632, 33, 34, 35, 36, & 1634 [sic] it payed of tack dewtie 44 last of herring. And in anno 1620 the samyne paid yeirly 1000^{lb.} of tacke dewtie be Mr Joⁿ. Archbald.

This assyse of herring being a dewtie which is payed both in this Shyre & in the Shyre of Haddingtoun & in uther places wher ther is any fishing of herring, it is thought necesar to cleir the nature of it, & what uther dewties are payed for the fishing. And first the Excye of every boat that slayes herring upon the west coast payes 5^{lb.}, and on the eist coast every boat payes 6^{lb.} as they are distinguished be the distance of place & difference of tyme.

Secondly, the ground leive payes 36s. upon every last.

Thirdly, the teithes of the herring for the Ile fishing 40s. And at Dumbar the teith herring is taken up *ipsa corpora*.

Fourthly, the gadge is 4s. each last.

Fifthly, the Admiralls dewtie is 20s. on each boat.

Sixthly, the customes of herring transported is 24s. for ilk last.

1. As to the first, ther is but one excyse payed for Dumbar & the Heiks, because it is bot one fishing of the very same scoolls of herring, a litle differing both in tyme & place, bot

if these boats happen that same yeir to goe to the Iles they ~~ARGYLL.~~
pay a new excyse because it is a severall & distinct fishing.

2. The ground Leive, is for a piece of ground designed
be the Landlord to the merchant upon agreement to make
herring on thair ground for *devottes* & sea wair to cover the
heides of thair barrells while the grein herring setle & be suffici-
ently pyned for packing & barrelling.

3. The teithes, befor the proces att the instance of the
Laird of Craigie, ther wes never any teind dewtie craved in
the Iles from the slayers of the herring ther; bot in Clyd
ther is some Churchmen & uthers haveing ryght from them,
who hes some small dewtie of every boatt according to the
bignes & quantitie of the boatt & success of the fishing. In
Dumbar the teindes of the herring is payed to 2 severall
persones viz: the one halfe therof of late wes payed to the
Laird of Aitkine as haveing ryght therto be the minister as
parson of Dumbar; the uther halfe payed to the parson of
the parish from whence the fish boatt comes.

4. The gadge belonging to the toune of Edinburgh & thair
deputes who receaves 4s. for ilk last, and 13s. 4^d. for the act of
cautione bearing that the 3^d pairt of the herring to be salted
shall be sold within this Kingdome conforme to the Act of
Parliament.

5. The Admiralls dew, of old called Verum, which is 10s.
for the coble, bot now in Dumbarr they take 20 or 40s.
And it seimes agreeable to reason that all boatts, birleinges
and busches, pay not alyke, bot that they pay according to
ther burding & be the last. Off' old ther wes litle or no
respect had to the Admirall in Ile fishing, because the
merchants choyced ane Admirall amongst themselves who uplifted
all these fynes dew to the Admirall; bot the Tacksmen of the

ARGYLL. excyse doe oftymes behave themselves as Admirall, & uplifts the dewties therof.

This small custome of 24s. on the last is never altered, nor highted that the merchants may be encouraged to venture on such a hazardous & uncertaine a commoditie both for tyme, which falls out sometyme late, sometyme aire, & for place sometyme heir somtyme ther. And this is taken up rather for acknowledgement then custome; as ane ship pound of wax inward & 16s. outward for drawing in commerce & money be tradeing with a forraigne & not native commoditie.

Ila: the few dewtie therof is set in tack to the Duke of Lennox for yeirly payment of the soume of 500^{lb.} bott the propper few dewtie of the same is 6000^{lb.} befor chairged so ther is deduced 5500^{lb.} And the said soume of 500^{lb.} payed in yeirly.

RENFREW.

R E N F R E W S H Y R E.

Payed yeirly be the Shiriffe for book & blenches viz.:

Money	10 15 00
Argentes 24d. in scottes money	01 04 00
Gloves one pair taxed 4d.	00 00 04
One pair whyt spures	01 00 00
one pund pepper	01 10 00
one pund cumin seed	00 13 04
Broad arrowes 6 pair	03 00 00
Book	30 00 00

Proppertie.

Craig of Blantyre	002 00 00
Lordschip of Paislie of blench dewtie	133 06 08
Burgh of Renfrew	005 06 08

Suma of this Shyre extendes to 0188 16 00

Which is all free money ther being no deductiones.

STIRLING SHYRE.

STIRLING.

Payed yeirly be the Shirriff for book & blanches viz.:			
Money	19	11	02
Argentes 11 ^d . in scotts money	00	11	00
Gilt spures 3 pair	24	00	00
Gloves one pair	00	03	00
pepper one pund & 7 pairts of a pund	02	00	00
Whyt spures one pair	01	00	00
one Cairt full of hay	01	10	00
Book	02	00	00
wherof the haill blanches is to be deduced as allocat to the E. of Marr in maner eftermenionat			048 15 02

Propertie.

Burgh of Stirling	006	13	04
Barronie of Fallkirk	010	00	00
Hayning	94	15	04
Duniepeace	11	03	04
wherof deduce as payed to the minister of Morving- syde as a pairt of his stipend			042 12 10
Winsheillhauch	006	13	04
Kirk Landes of Bothkenner	004	04	00
Polmond	030	00	00
Torwood or Torwoodheid			[blank]
Kirk Landes of Tillicultrie	002	00	00
Dennie	010	00	00
Challmerlanrie of Stirling of money	442	14	07
8 chall. 4 bolls wheat att 100 ^{lb} . the chall.	825	00	00
31 chall. 5 bolls 1 f. 2 p. beir & malt pryce forsaid	3133	11	10
4 chall. oats att 100 merk the chall.	0266	13	04
188 Capones att 6s. 8 ^d . the peice	0069	06	08
36 poultre att 4s. the peice	0007	04	00
30 salmond att 10s.	0015	00	00
wherof deduce of Challmerlane fee			010 00 00
Item, to the Serjeand			002 00 00
Item, for Craigingorth as belonging to the Lord Elphingstoune			013 06 08

STIRLING.	Item, for the halfe of the landes of Inverallone belonging to the Laird of Keir in money	007 10 00
—	Wheatt one chall.	100 00 00
	Beir One Chall.	100 00 00
	Oatts one chall.	066 13 04
	Item, to the watchmen of the castell of Stirling	172 00 00
	Item, of beir & malt to the Serjeand 1 chall. 4 bolls	125 00 00
	Item, of beir & malt allowed to the Lord Carden 1 chall. is	100 00 00
	Item, of Capones 15 evicted be the E. of Airth be decrect dated the last of febrij 1611	005 00 00
	Item, the haill remanent dewties of the said Lordschip of Stirling extending to 4058 ^{lb.} 00 ^{s.} 05 ^{d.} is payed in to the E. of Marr & therfor ought to be deduced	4058 00 05
	So the said Lordship payes only 10 merks of yeirly tack dewtie in maner mentioned in the following observations	0006 13 04
	Suma of the presentt rentall extendes to	4992 18 03
	Suma of the deductiones is	4850 19 05
	So ther restes of free money	141 19 10

Observaciones.

The blench dewties of this Shyre extending to 48^{lb.} 15s. 2^{d.} is allocat as pairt of the Lordschip of Stirling to the E. of Marr & so ought to be deduced.

Falkirk payes the forsaid soume of 10^{lb.} as a pairt of the Lordschip of Hallyroodhouse, and barronie of Brughtoune, conforme to ane Chartour dated 13 Dec^{r.} 1607 which shall be further enlarged in Edinburgh Shyre wher Hallyroodhouse Lordschip is compted for.

Torwood, or *Torwoodheid*, payed be the old rentalls 3^{lb.} 6s. 8^{d.} with 20 carriages of beiff, and ther wes allocat to the Keeper of Torwood ane Chalder victuall, bot be ane contract

betwixt the King & the Lord Forster, dated the 4th Nov^r. STIRLING. 1636, the King did sett to him the Torwood and Torwoodheid in few, for payment of the soume of 333^{lb.} 6s. 8^{d.} which is now assigned and payed to the E. of Marr as Keeper of the castell of Stirling. It ought not to be allowed bot yeirly compted for in the proppertie roll, because it wes the Kinges proper wood, for which he gave to the Keeper therof out of the Lordschip of Stirling one chalder of victuall, which victuall the said E. of Marr hes now. And the King haveing sett out this Torwoodheid in few for yeirly payment of the said few diewtie 333^{lb.} 6s. 8^{d.} which ought not to be allowed to the said E., bot compted for & payed in, in respect that he hes both the said chalder victuall formerly allowed to the Keeper & also the said few diewtie of 500 merk.

Chalmerlane of Stirling; As to the serjeands fee both money & victuall, ther should no such thing be allowed, because ther is no such office now in use. And wher the office ceases the benefite should cease. 2^{do.} All heretale offices are discharged be Act of parliament, and be the Kinges Revocatione particularlie revocked. And by severall instructiones from his Majeste and Actes of Exchequer dischraiged to be allowed in any comptes.

Craigingorth: ther is allowed for thir landes 13^{lb.} 6s. 8^{d.}, bot ther is no reasone nor ground for allowing the same; it being in all preceeding Rentalls charged & compted.

Halfe Landes of Inverallon: both victuall and money of thir landes is evicted be ane decreet of the Lordes of the Session alleadgeing that the same holdes blench; bot be the contair in the rentalls in anno 1502, 1503, 1600, 1612 the haill landes of Inverallon payes 10^{lb.} of money 2 chalder wheat

STIRLING. 2 chalder beir, 2 chalder oats. The one halfe of the landes of Inverallon constantly payes & comptes & how the uthir halfe can be discharged it is thought hard. Bot in respect it is alleagit to be founded on ane decreet of the Lordes of the Session it may att presentt be past, and shall be more exprest in the improvements.

For the allowance given to the watchmen of the castell of Stirling, it is found be the Comisioners appointed for considering of the burdings & unnecesar chairges of the revenew, 7th May 1634, that the Captaines & Keepers of the Castells haveing great fees & allowances for keeping of the same ought to have no allowance for the watchmen & souldiers except it appear uther wayes be thair infectments.

The Lordschip of Stirling rentes are divyded in money & victuall. The money rent is assigned for keeping the Castell of Stirling be Act of Parl. K. Ja. 6 par. 9th, Act 8th, and by ane Contract betwixt the King & the E. of Marr in anno 1641, by which Contract the said Earle oblidges himselfe to resigne the heretabill offices of Shirriff and Baillie of Stirling for which the King wes to pay him the soume of 5000^{lb.} sterling; and 3000^{lb.} sterling restand to him as the arreiars of his pensione of 300^{lb.} sterling yeirly, makeing in all the soume of 8000^{lb.} sterling. By the forsaide contract the King did sett to the said E. of Marr the haill victuall fermes of the said Lordschip of Stirling for the space of 25 yeirs for yeirly payment of 10 merks. And by ane new signatur, under his Majestis hand in anno 1660, His Majeste in consideracione that the rents of said Lordschip were uplifted be the Englishes the tyme of the usurpatione did adde ten yeirs to the said tack. And so the haill rentes of the said Lordschip of Stirling

ought to be deduced, except the soume of 10 merks of tack STIRLING.
dewty which is payed yeirly be the E. of Marr.

And because the said E. of Marr his ryght to the said
Lordschip was not thought legall, bot may be recalled and
reduced be his Majeste, att leist being but ane tacke for ane
certaine & determinate tyme the same will fall in againe to the
Exchequer. It is therfor thought fitt to observe the differences
betwixt the rentalls of the said Lordschip of Stirling, as it
payed and compted, befor the allocatione therof in maner for-
said. And as it payed be the rentall 1612 & 1603 viz. :

By the said old rentall it payed of beir 35 chall. 4 bolls; bot be the presentt rentall it payes 31 chall. 5 bolls 1 f. 2 p. So the rentalls differ be 3 chall. 14 bolls 2 f. 2 p. att 100 ^{lb.} per chall. is	391 08 00
By the old rentalls of wheat 9 chall.; bot be the presentt rentall 8 chall. 4 bolls. So the rentalls differ be 12 bolls wheat pryce forsaide	075 00 00
By the old rentall 4 chall. oates which agrees with the presentt rentall. By the old rentall 10 chall. meill & 12 bolls; bot be the presentt rentall ther is no meill payed. So the rentalls differ be the haill meill which at 100 merks per chall. extenedes to the soume of	714 13 04
Suma of the differences of this Shyre is	<u>1181 01 04</u>

C L A C K M A N A N S H Y R E.

CLACK-
MANAN.

Payed be the Shirrif for book & blanches yeirly viz.:

For the Landes of Hiltone & Bread croft	00 03 00	}
For Alloway one pair Gilt spurres	08 00 00	
For the Landes of Chambury 1 ^{d.} monet:	00 00 01	
For Broomhills & Rosholme 1 ^{d.} monet:	00 00 01	
For the blanches of Iavestoune 1 ^{d.} argentis	00 01 00	
Book	10 00 00	

CLACK-
MANAN.

	<i>Propertie.</i>
Arrable landes of Clackmanan	004 03 04
Eister Kenneth	002 00 00
Stewart Bank	000 06 08
Suma of this Shyre extendes to	<u>024 14 02</u>
Which is all free money ther being no deductiones.	

LINLITHGOW.

LINLITHGOW SHYRE.

Payed yeirly be the Shirriff for Blenches book and Castellwairdes as followes :

Money	00 03 04
Argentes 12 ^l in scottes money	00 12 00
Whyt spurres one pair	01 00 00
Castellwairdes	06 17 08
Book	20 00 00

Propertie.

Bining Lordschip of blench 1 pair gloves	03 00 00
Teynds of Priest feild	01 00 00
Kirk Landes of Bining	02 13 04
Knock & midle quarter	03 12 00
Coalls of Meidhope by Sr. Rob. Drummond . .	0000 13 04
Torphichen of yeirly few	0066 13 04
Nether Newlistoune	0027 03 05
Carlowrie be Samuel Drummond	0000 13 04
Over Newlistoune	0009 00 00
Briestnylne	0003 00 00
Craigtoune	0000 10 00
Panstead alias Salin	0004 00 00
Viecars landes of Lennie	0007 13 04
Lordschip of Linlithgow of money	218 13 04
Wheat 6 chall. 5 bolls 2 f. 2 p. att 100 ^{lb}	635 03 00
Beir, malt, & meill 8 chall. 9 bolls is . .	857 16 03
Oats, 6 chall. 14 bolls 1 fir. att 100 merks	459 07 06
Poultrie 42 att 4s. the peice	008 08 00

All which ought to be deduced as being allocat and assigned for keeping the palace of Lin lithgow in maner specifit in the following observations	LINLITHGOW. —
Burgh of Queensferry	2179 08 01
Burgh of Linlithgow	<u>0003 00 00</u>
Suma of the presentt rent of this Shyre	<u>0052 10 00</u>
Suma of the deductiones extend to	2393 03 02
So ther remaines of free money yeirly payed in	2179 08 01
	<u>213 15 01</u>

Observationes.

Torphichen Lordschip is thought to be non of the Lordes of Erectiones, bot only for the Landes called St Johne Landes, which landes were mortified and founded of old for the men-tainance of the Knights of the Hospitall of Jerusalem, whose chairge wes to defend and conduct such devote Christians who were in use to take pilgrimage, from all places of the Christian world, to visite the grave & sepulchere of our Saviour Jesus Christ in Jerusalem from incursions & roberies of the Hagarines & uther Brigaines & guarding also the pilgrimes within the Hospitall then builded in Jerusalem for receaveing of them, which Hospitall was dedicat to St John & which Knights were no wayes Ecclesiasticall persones, but one Christian fraternitie of Noblemen & Gentlemen professing armes. Wherupon the Lord Torphichen did supplicat the parliament, in anno 1633, desireing that the Lordschip of Torphichen nether as to the superioritie, nor proppertie, should be included in the Generall act of his Majestis determinacione anent the Lordes of Erectiones, which Petition the Parliament did remitt to the Secret Counsell to try and

~~LINLITHGOW.~~ consider the same, but not to determine therin till his Majeste should be further acquainted therwith.

In anno 1635 the Lord Torphichen compts for the brench dewtie of the said Lordschip att 333 : 06 : 08. Bot he haveing represented to the Exchequer that ther was severall persones who ought to relieve him of a pairt of the said brench dewtie. And therfor desired that they might be chairged for the same yeirly; and to that effect gave up a list of severall persones heritors of the landes following viz. :

Hallyairdes	66 13 04
Arnestoune	40 00 00
Maines of Marie Culter	08 10 00
Kincousie	01 06 08
Tilburies	01 06 08
Auchinlowines	01 06 08
Thankertoune	10 00 00
Temple	49 00 00
Temple hall	17 13 08
Inglisoune	10 06 08
Briestmylne	03 00 00

Which relieve of 209 : 03 : 08, with the soume of 120^{lb.} 04s. 06^{d.} then payed in be the said Lord Torphichen, will not make up the totall of the said brench dewtie be 4^{lb.} 6s. 8^{d.}

In anno 1642 & 1647 and since, the said Lord Torphichen only compts for 66^{lb.} 13s. 4^{d.} and that conforme to ane Act of Parliament in anno 1633. In which case the forsaide brench dewty of 500 merks will not be made up be the soume of 57^{lb.} 9s. 8^{d.} for which he is to compt—57 : 09 : 08. For it seemes strainge that any pretence of ane Act of Parliament in anno 1633 can be allowed in anno 1645. Wheras it was requisit in anno 1635 & he necessitat to compt for the haill.

Linlithgow Lordschip, and severall fewars therof, hes not

compted in Exchequer thir many yeirs; it being allocat and LINLITHGOW assigned for keeping the Palace of Linlithgow, and so ought to be deduced, which shall be more fully & particularlie spoken to amongst the improvements.

Suma of the differences patet.

B A T H G A T E S H Y R E.

BATHGATE.

Lochtwill 1 ^d . monetae	00 00 01	}	0010 00 01
Book	10 00 00	}	

E D I N B U R H S H Y R E.

EDINBURH.

Payed yeirly for blenches book & Castellwairdes viz.:			
Money	00 06 08		
Argentes 3 ^s . 4 ^d . in scottes money	02 00 00		
Pepper one pund	01 00 00		
Gume one pund	00 10 00		
Libri Thuris	03 06 08		
Gloves 3 pair	09 00 00		
One haulkheid (sic)	00 13 01		
Gilt spures one pair	08 00 00		
Castell wairdes	18 14 00		
Book	20 00 00		

R E G A L I T I E O F M U S S I L B U R G H.

Book	02 00 00	0002 00 00
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Propertie.

Arnestoune	040 00 00
Howburne	002 00 00
Kinges stables	004 08 08
Kinges meadow	014 06 08

EDINBURGH Cannogate & Leith be the provost & baillies of			
— Edinburgh	020	00	00
Kings work in Leith	005	16	00
Heriotes Hospitall	033	06	08
The peice ground neir Hallyrood-house	000	06	08
Newbottle Lordschip	283	00	00
Inglestoun & Briestmylie	013	06	08
Hallyairdes	66	13	04
New augmentatione	00	03	04
Auld Listoun for the rigges	00	03	00
Wheroft ther is only 100 merk to be allowed for relief of the Lordschip of Torphichen the augmentatione being lately added			
Tockshied holl	009	08	08
Temple	049	00	00
Eister Temple for one pair gilt spures	08	00	00
And of few dewtie	08	19	00
Todishauch		0001	04
Teyndes of the Deane		0002	00
Kirknewtoune		0010	15
Cramound mure		0002	00
Hallyrood-house Lordschip of blench dewtie		0200	00
Wheroft ther is deduced for the causes mentioned in the following observationes			100 00 00
Park of Hallyrood-house 200 bulks of mutton att 40s. the peice is	400	00	00
Hay 6000 stone att 2s. the stone	600	00	00
Which ought to be deduced as being dispone to Sr. Ja. Hamiltoun in manner mentioned in the following observationes			1000 00 00
Burgh of Edinburgh payes sterlingorum monetae 34 ^{lb} . 13/4 ^d . extending in scottes money to	0346	13	04
Wheroft ther ought to be deduced as payed to the poor of Corstorphin 20 ^{lb} . ster. extending in scottes money		0200	00
Item, to the Abbot & Convent of Dumfermling		0050	00
Item, to the Trinitie Hospitall of Edinburgh		0061	13
Suma of the Shyres of Bathgate & Edinburgh and Regallitie of Mussillburgh extendes to	2197	02	01
Suma of the deductiones extend to		1411	13
So ther remaines of free money		785	08
			09

The Barronie of Brughtoune, being comprehended within EDINBURGH.
 the Lordschip of Hallyrood-house did pay 60^{lb.} as ane proportionall paire of the blench dewtie of the said Lordschip.
 And now the toun of Edinburgh possesseth and enjoyes the haill barronie of Brughtoune, and comptes & payes yeirly therfor
 under the designatione of Cannogate & Leith 20^{lb.}, so that the
 old & presentt rentalls differ be the soume of . . . 040 00 00

Newbottle Lordschip, of old ane Monastrie Ordinis Cisterciensis founded be David I. King of Scotland in anno 1140,
 and erected in ane Lordschip to the E. of Lowthian be chartour,
 dated 15th October 1591, for payment of the blench dewtie
 of 400^{lb.} Bot by ane chartour granted to Robert E. of
 Lowthian, dated 3d Febjrij 1620, the said blench dewtie
 is reduced to 283^{lb.} befor chairged which shall be more
 fully enlarged amongst the improvements. So that the old
 & presentt rentalls differ be 117 00 00

Hallyroodhous, of old ane Monastrie called S. Crucis Hallyruidhouse of the order of St Augustine founded by Da. I. King of Scotland in anno 1144. And erected in ane Lordschip to John Lord Hallyroodhouse, be Chartour dated att Whytthall the 10th Dec^r. 1607, for payment of the soume of 200^{lb.} of blench dewtie; of the which soume the landes of Auldhammer called Whitkirk payes 100^{lb.}; the landes of Polmond belonging to Duke Hamiltoun payes 30^{lb.}; Falkirk payes 10^{lb.} & Brughtoune payed 60^{lb.} which makes up the haill 200^{lb.} All which is particularlie sett doun in the rentall 1618, bot ther is nothing now compted for the same; except Falkirk for 10^{lb.}, Polmond 30^{lb.}, and Brughtoune under the name of Cannogate & Leith 20^{lb.}

Park of Hallyroodhouse payed of old 600 mutton bulks
 which wes plenished and reserved for keeping of his Majestis

EDINBURGH. house, with 6000 stone of hay which is compted for in anno 1633 att 40s. for ilk mutton bulk, and 2s. for ilk stone of hay. Extending in all to 1000lb. befor chairged, bot the same being now dispone to Sir James Hamiltoune as Keeper therof, who payes nothing for the samyne tho the former Keepers payed as said is. And to be deduced, bot it is strange that the Keeper shall pretend such a ryght therto, as if it were his proppertie, & not to make the samyne furthcoming to his Majeste ether by paying what formerly it paid or give his Majeste the use of the same. So by this the Keeper of any of his Majestis house may extrude him fra the possession of the same.

Suma of the differences betwixt the old & presentt rentalls as is befor sett doun extendes to 157 00 00

H ADDING T O U N E .
TOUNE.

H A D D I N G T O U N E S H Y R E.

Payed be the Shirriff for book blenchies & Castellwairdes viz.:

Argentes 3s. 1d. in scottes money	. 01 17 00	
One broad arrow	. . . 00 10 00	
Gilt spures 3 pair	. . . 24 00 00	075 07 00
Castellwairdes	. . . 29 00 00	
Book 20 00 00		

Proppertie.

Chalmerlaine of Dumbar of money	. 134 11 08	
390 pair Cunings att 13s. 4d. the pair	. 260 00 00	
30 chall. wheat small mett att 100lb. the chall.	. 3000 00 00	6554 17 11
30 chall. beir att 100lb.	. 3000 00 00	
2 chall. 1 p. oats att 80lb. per chall.	. 0160 06 03	

Wherof deduce for a pair of the Links that is
overblown—

HADDING-
TOUNE.

Conings 153 pair att 13s. 4d. the pair . . . . .	. 102 00 00	}	
Item to the chalmer. of fee of wheat 1 chall. 4 bolls . . . . .	. 125 00 00		
Item to him of beir 1 chall. 4 bolls . . . . .	. 125 00 00		
To the Serjeand of wheat 2 bolls . . . . .	. 012 10 00		2983 05 00
of beir 2 bolls . . . . .	. 012 10 00		
To the aires of M ^r W ^m . Kellie 13 chall. 2 f. wheat	1303 02 06		
Item of beir to him—13 chall. 2 f.	1303 02 06		
The assye of the herring of the east sea	1200 00 00		
Which ought to be deduced for the causes con- tained in the following observationes			1200 00 00
Ballincrieffe of money . . . . .	. 40 10 00		
3 chall. 12 bolls beir att 100 ^{lb}. . . . .	. 375 00 00	}	
49 Capons att 6s. 8d. the peice . . . . .	. 016 06 08		
251 poultrie $\frac{1}{2}$ at 4s. the peice . . . . .	. 050 06 00		0484 14 00
300 pair doves sold heretabillie for 4 merk . . . . .	. 002 13 04		
1000 cherries payes nothing.			
Loch-hill of few & augmentatione			0013 10 00
Prora & Fenton of blench dewtie as a pair of the Lordschip of Newbotle			0017 00 00
Prestoun Grainge of few }			0044 00 00
And of blench dewtie }			0060 00 00
Beill { of money . . . . .	. 14 04 06	}	
8d. argentes in scotts money . . . . .	. 00 08 00		0068 12 06
3 pair Gilt spures . . . . .	. 21 00 00		
St. Germaines be the Earle of Wintounie			0009 13 04
Gosfuird { of few . . . . .	. 16 00 00	}	
24 Capones att 6s. 8d. . . . .	. 08 00 00		0033 12 00
48 poultrie att 4s. . . . .	. 09 12 00		
Friers landes of Lufnes			0014 00 00
Ruch-law of yeirly few			0026 13 04
Wester Gamellsheills of few			0013 06 08
Stanepeth & Hartrumwood			0026 13 04
Templehall and Paistonne payed be the Laird of Arnestoun John Pringle & Robert Hepburne			0018 15 08
Parisflatt & Viccarsfauld			0002 16 08
Friers Landes of Dunbar			0020 00 00
Priorie of Northberwick of blench ferme			0154 10 00

HADDING- TOUNE.	Kingstoun as a part of the Lordschip of Cardros of blench dewtie . .	26 08 00	)	0047 01 04
—	Friers Landes of Dirletoun of few . .	20 13 04	)	0001 00 00
	Kirk Landes of Lauder and teynds therof . .			0003 00 00
	Kirk Landes of Cavers . .			0026 13 04
	Lordschip of Haddingtoun of blench dewtie . .			Tuninghamme Lordschip of money . . 115 09 05 of wheat 5 chall. att 100lb. . . 500 00 00 of meill 3 chall. att 100lb. . . 300 00 00 one pund wax . . . 000 10 00
	which ought now to be deduced for the causes specifit in the following observationes . .			0915 19 05
	Burgh of Dumbar			0004 00 00
	Milnes of Dumbar			0013 06 08
	Cockenie burgh { of burrow maill . . 06 13 04 for one gold penny . . 01 13 04	)		0008 06 08
	Burgh of Northberwick			0001 00 00
	Burgh of Haddingtoun			0130 00 00
	Suma of the presentt rent of this Shyre is			9988 09 10
	Suma of the deductiones extend to			5099 04 05
	So ther restes of free money			4889 05 05

Observationes.

First, as to the blanches, ther is only compted of late be the Shirriff for the blanches the soume of 18^{lb.}; for Castellwairdes 29^{lb.}; for book 20^{lb.}; which in the haill extendes only to the soume of 67^{lb.} 7s. So ther is a differ of 8^{lb.} which is for a pair of gilt spurres that is payed out of the Landes of Byres, and which wes remitted to the Lord Binning the Secretarie in the compts in anno 1615. And in that same compt ther is remitted to Ormistoune, then Justice Clerk, ane uther pair gilt spures, but thereafter the one pair is compted for and the uther ought to be lookt after.

Castell wairdes be the presentt rentall payes 29^{lb.} as is

befor chairged, bot be the rentalls in anno 1450, and uthers, HADDING-
TOUNE.
they are compted for att 51^{lb}. 19s. so the rent. differ be —
22 : 19 : 00.

Challmerlanrie of Dumbar: ther is allowed & allocat to
the aires of Mr W^m. Kellie the number of 26 chall. 1 boll
wheat & beir. This victuall being few ferme, as a part of
the Lordship of Dumbar, wes given to the Lord Holdernes
be King James 6, for his good service, in saveing his Majeste
from Gowries Conspiracy. King Charles of blessed memorie
wes most desirous to have these few fermes in againe, and
by his severall letters directed to his Thesaurers, which may
be sein, he desired them to transact for the saides few fermes
or utherwayes to reduce them legallie. Att last by ane letter
from his Majeste, dated 10th Nov^r. 1634, ther wes ane trans-
action that they should sell the few fermes att 2000 merks per
challder. Conforme therunto Mr Cornelius Ingles for himself,
and as haveing warrant from the rest of the aires portioners
of the said Mr W^m. Kellie gave in the rentall which extends
only to 22 chall. 12 bolls 2 pecks victuall as the rentall yet
extant bears. Bot how ther is now 26 chall. one boll wheat
& beir allowed to them is uncertaine; wherfor it would be
inquired for.

There is also 2 bolls wheat and 2 bolls beir allowed to the
serjeand of Dumbar, but ther is no such office att presentt and
with the demission of the officer benefits cease.

The Assyse Herring of the east seas thir 3 or 4 yeirs
hes payed nothing, the samyne wes sett to Sir Adam Blair
and Sir John Strachen, bot they justly had deduction of thair
tacke diewtie & this yeir it wes in Collectorie, and nothing
gotten for the same. In anno 1656, 57, 58, and 1659 it

~~HADDING-TOUNE.~~ payed 130^{lb.} ster.; and in anno 1598 it payed 1120 dry killing,
— and in anno 1614 it payed 2000^{lb.} scotts and 1300^{lb.} of Gras-
sume.

Ballincrieffe be the presentt rentall payes only .	40 10 00
Bot be the old rentall it payed .	47 08 08
So the rentalls differ be	006 16 08
Be the presentt rentalls of heir 3 chall. 12 bolls is	375 00 00
Be the old rent. 7 chall. 12 bolls	
2 f. is	778 02 06
So the rentalls differ be 4 chall. 2 f. is	403 02 06
Be the presentt rent. no wheat payed, bot be the old rent. it payes 13 cha. 1 boll 1 f.	
3 p. is	1308 11 10
Be the presentt rentall 49 Capons is	16 06 08
Be the old rent. 55 capons is	18 16 08
So the rentalls differ be 6 capons is	<u>002 10 00</u>

Loch-hill is a pairt of the Lordschip of Ballincrieffe and is
sett in few to Mr David Borthwick for payment of 13^{lb.} 6s. 8^{d.}
as is befor chairged.

Prestoun Grainge be the presentt rentall payes of blench
dewtie 60^{lb.} and 44^{lb.} of few dewtie. Bot it has not compted
for the few dewtie these many yeirs; yet it ought to compt
for the same as a part of the old few before the erection.

Northberwick of old ane Cloister Ordinis Cistertiensis founded
be Duncane Earle of Fyfe, and wes erected in ane priorie to
S^r. John Home conforme to his chartour, dated the 7th July
1609, for payment of 154^{lb.} of blench dewtie, which blench
dewtie wes assigned to Sir John Prestoun of Pennicook and
his sone, dureing thair lyfetymes who are both lately dead;
and so the same ought to be compted for, and payed in.
There is also compted for in anno 1623, 26, and 1630, over
and above the forsaid blench dewtie, the soume of 23^{lb.} 16s. 8^{d.},

which seemes to be for few dewtie, in respect that ther are HADDINGTON-
several fewars lyable in payment of thair particular fewes: —
TOUNE.
as Etherine Craig of Ballgoun & uthers; for in the rentall
1515 this 154^{lb.} is compted in the Shiriffe Roll as the blench
dewtie of the maines of Northberwick.

Tuninghame Lordship did compt for, in anno 1603, the particulars contained in the chairge, bot now it ought to be deduced as being allocat to the Archbishop of St Andrewes & to the Lordship of Mellrose as is more particularlie sett doune in the rentall 1611.

Burgh of Dumbar payes 4^{lb.}, & for the mynes therof 17^{lb.} 6s. 8^{d.} And that conforme to ane Act of Exchequer wheroft the tenor followes: —

Apud Striveleing the 20 July Anno mdexxviii per Cancelarium &c. Item, it is divysed & ordained that forsameikle as the toune of Dumbar were summonded be our So: Lords precept to compeir & make compt reckoning & payment of thair burrow maills, mylne & uthers thair intromissione, the baillies of that burgh being personallie presentt alleadged that they were never in use, since the forfaulter of the Earle of March to make compt of the premiss. And therfor the Lordes Auditores of Exchequer made the rolls to be sought, in the which it was found, in ane compt made be umquhile Hew Spencer, Stewart of Merch, holden att Edinburgh the first day of September the year of God [illegible—? 1536] & xxxvi. wher the said Stewart was chairedg in his comptes of 4^{lb.} of burrow maill of the said burght, and of 15^{lb.} 6s. 8^{d.} for the mailles of the mynes of Dumbar. And therfor ordained the Ballies, Councill, & Comunitie of the said burgh of Dumbar to compeir yeirly to make compt reckoning & payment of thair burrow

HADDING mailles, mylne mailles, & uthers thair intromissione ilk yeir
 TOUNE — in tyme comeing, sicklyke as uther burrowes of this realme doe,
 & that under the paine of the unlaw of the Exchequer &
 tinsaill of thair freedome.

Suma of the differences betwixt the old & presentt
 rentalls extend to. 1743 10 00

PEARTH.

P E A R T H S H Y R E.

Payed be the Shirriff for book & blenches viz:				
Money	.	.	.	17 13 04
Argentes 2s. 8d. in scottes money	.	01	12 00	
One Leopard or Gray hound	.	05	06 08	
One pair gilt spures	.	08	00 00	064 00 00
One pund pepper	.	01	10 00	
Book	.	30	00 00	

STRATHERNE STEUARTRIE.

Payed yeirly to the Shirriff for book & blenches viz:				
Money	.	.	.	00 00 07
Argentes 13d. in scottes money	.	00	13 00	
Broad Arrow heids	.	00	04 00	030 19 07
Book	.	30	00 00	

Propertie.

Stratherne Challmerlanrie of money	.	910 05 09	1355 05 09
Mairtes 44 & $\frac{1}{2}$ mart att 10 ^{lb.} the peice	.	445 00 00	
Wheroft deduce of Challmerlane fee	.	180 00 00	
Landes of Tillibanchorie	.	004 00 00	0194 00 00
Landes of Auchtertyre	.	010 00 00	
Discheor & Toyer of money	.	170 00 00	0190 00 00
Item, 2 mairtes	.	020 00 00	

Sccone & Elcho Lordschip	1000 00 00	PEARTH.
Archalony	0048 00 00	—
Culross Lordschip	0066 13 04	
Collheughs of Culross	0002 05 00	
Huntingtour of money	0192 10 00	
Wheat 14 bolls att 6 ^{lb.} 5s. the boll	0087 10 00	
Bear 32 chall. 1 boll 1 f. 1 p. att 100 merks the ch. . . .	2138 16 00	
Meil 71 chall. 9 bolls 3 p. att 100 merk the cha. . . .	4771 12 02	7374 06 10
Capones 154 att 6s. 8 ^{d.} the peice	0051 06 08	
Poultrie 568 att 4s. . . .	0113 12 00	
Geese 30 att 10s. . . .	0015 00 00	
One boar	0004 00 00	
All which is deduced as is specifit in the following Observations . . . .	. . . .	7374 06 10
The peice ground within the sea mark att Walli- feld . . . .	. . . .	0001 00 00
Muiredge fewar . . . .	. . . .	0010 00 00
Strathbrane of money	176 19 04	
Stirks 21 att 3 ^{lb.} the peice	063 00 00	
Kiddes 52 att 10s. the peice	026 00 00	
Butter 29 stone & $\frac{1}{2}$ att 40s. the stone	059 00 00	0340 06 08
Caponis 24 att 5s. . . .	006 00 00	
Swyne 2 att 4 ^{lb.}	008 00 00	
Item, of old and new augmentatione	001 06 08	
All which is deduced for the reasones men- tioned in the following observations . . . .	. . . .	0310 06 08
Kinclevin Lordschip . . . .	. . . .	0484 00 00
which is deduced as in the following observa- tions is contained . . . .	. . . .	0484 00 00
Eglismagrígill	[blank]	
Culmalundies	0000 07 08	
Couper Lordschip { of few	04 03 08	
{ of blench dewtie	204 00 00	0208 03 08
Monteith Chalmerlanrie of money	526 13 04	
oat meill & beir 10 chall. 9 bolls at 3s. 4 ^{d.} per boll	28 03 04	
oates 5 chall. at 3s. 4 ^{d.} the boll	013 06 00	0810 08 04
Mairtes 24 att 10 ^{lb.} the peice	240 00 00	
muttones 15 att 3s. the peice	002 05 00	

PEARTH. Wherof theris deduced of chalmerlane fee	100	00	00			
— Item to him as more fee	014	00	00			
Item for the mentainance of Stir- ling castle	478	11	01			
Item, for the landes of Letter belonging to the Laird of Kippenrose because they hold waird	000	16	08	.	.	0603 07 09
Item, to the Keeper of the castell of Dounie out of the fermes of the mylne & mylne Landes of Canmes & uther landes 3 chall. 12 bolls oatmeill pryce forsaide	010	00	00			
Burgh of Culross				0010	00	00
Burgh of Pearth				0240	00	00
Which is deduced as is mentioned in the following obseruationes					0240	00 00
Summa of the presentt rent of this Shyre extends to	12,235	16	02			
Summa of the deductiones extend to				9236	00	07
So ther restes of free money				2999	15	07

Observationes.

Stratherne Challmerlanrie: There is deduced to the Challmerlane for the landes of Auchertyre 10^{lb}, which ought not to be deduced in respect these landes are chairged in the rentall only for 20^{lb}. in anno 1612, the haill Challmerlanrie being in the rentall 910^{lb}. of money. And so ther being no more chairged ther ought no more to be deduced, for the reason which is given for deduction therof (is as being over-chairged with 30^{lb}) is not to be respected because ther is no more chairged nor compted for but 20^{lb}.

Item, there is allocat to the Challmerlane of fee 180^{lb}. which exceeds the old fee ther being, be all former accompts,

only allowed to him 100^{lb.}, bot this addition is for his extra- PEARTH.
ordinary paines.

Scoone Lordschip of old ane Monastrie of the order of St Augustine founded be K. Alex^r. I. Cognomen fers, Rex Scotiæ, and erected in ane Lordschip to S^r. David Murray now Lord Scoone be Chartour, dated the 18th August 1608, for payment of the forsaid brench dewtie of 1000^{lb.}

Culross Lordschip of old ane Monastrie Ordinis Cistertiensis founded be William McDuff Earle of Fyfe, and erected in ane Lordship to John Lord Colvell be chartor, dated att Roystoune the 20th January 1609, for yeirly payment of 100 merks, bot he hes not compted thir many yeirs alleadgeing that he ought not to compt therfor, bot that the severall & particular fewars should compt for the same which is ane mistake for he as Lord of the Erection ought to compt therfor.

Huntingtour falling in to his Majeste be the forfaulter of the Earle of Gowrie wes annexed to the Croun in anno 1600 Ja. 6, Par. 16, Act 2^d. & did yeirly compt as is befor chairged, & wes disponed to William Murray one of his Majestis bed chamber, who disponed the samyne to the Earle of Tillibardine, who sinsyne, by his Majestis favour, hes gotten the whole lands holden brench of his Majeste.

Strathbrane, being a pairt of the Earle of Gowries landes wes disponed be his Majeste to S^r. W^m. Stewart for his good service done to his Majeste the tyme of Gowryes Conspiracy, for payment yeirly of the few dewties befor chairged, & wes allowed as being allocat to him in all former compts till anno 1634. Att which tyme ther wes ane actione intented of reduction & improbatione of his ryght, who therupon did take ane new Chartor from his Majeste containing ane reddendo of the

~~PEARTH.~~ few dewties befor charged, & accordingly did compt for the same then, but never since, & therfor they ought to be called for, notwithstanding that he pretendes that pairet of the saids few dewties are now allocat & assigned to the singers of the Chappell Royall, & the pryses of the casualties converted to small soumes, which shall be more fully enlarged in the Improvements.

Kinclevine Lordschip is a pairet of his Majestis proppertie disponed be his Majeste to the late Lord Kinclevin as keeper of the castell therof, & thereafter disponed be the King to Robert Leslie as Captaine & Keeper of the said castell for the space of two 19 yeirs. Thereafter the said Robert Leslie assinges his ryght & tache, which is dated 4th Nov^r. 1646, to S^r. W^m. Stewart under this provisione & declaracione, that, if the same should be quarrelled, the said Robert Leslie oblidged him to refound the soume receaved from the said S^r. W^m. for the same. The few dewties therof did alwayes compt, as is befor chairged, & ought yet to compt & not to be deduced as shall be more fully inlarged amongst the improvements.

Eglismagrigill is yeirly called in the Exchequer table, but it never compts because the same is included in the Lordschip of Lyndors & so ought not to compt per se.

Burgh of Pearth payes 24^{lb}. st., but the same is allowed to the Hospitall, and for upholding the Land staills of the bridge. And now they have no Hospitall nor bridge to be upholden & therfor it ought to be called for, which is in scotts money 240^{lb}.

Coupar Lordschip of old ane Monastrie Ordinis Cistertiensis founded be Malcolme, Cognomine Virgo, King of Scotland & erected in ane Lordschip to Ja. Lord Coupar be ane Chartor,

dated the 20 December 1607, for payment of the brench dewtie ~~PEARTH.~~
of 200^{lb.}

<i>Monteith Lordship</i> be the presentt rentall payes of money	526 13 04
Be the rentall 1502 it payes of money 707 00 00	
So the rentalls differ be	180 06 08
Be the presentt rentall of beir & oatmeill 10 chall. 9 bolls.	
Be the old rentall 20 chall. 7 bolls beir & meill 1362 10 00	
So the rentalls differ be 9 chall. 14 bolls prycce forsaide	658 06 08
Be the presentt rentall of oats 5 chall. prycce forsaide.	
Be the old rentall 19 chall. oats is 1900 merks. So the rentalls differ be 14 chall. is	933 06 08
Be the presentt rentall 24 mairts att 10 ^{lb.} the peice is 240 00 00	
Be the old rentall 68 mairts att 10 ^{lb.} is 680 ^{lb.} So the rentalls differ be 44 mairts is	440 00 00
Be the presentt rentall 15 muttones att 26s. 8 ^{d.} the peice.	
Be the old rentall 43 muttones is 37 06 08	
So the rentalls differ be 28 muttones is	037 06 08
Be the presentt rentall ther is no calves payed.	
Bot be the old rentall 9 calves att 2 ^{lb.}	018 00 00
Be the presentt rentall no wedders payed.	
Bot be the old rentall 20 wedders att 26s. 8 ^{d.} the peice is .	026 13 04
Be the presentt rentall no salmond payed.	
Be the old rentall 260 salmond att 10s. the peice	130 00 00
Be the presentt rentall no swyne payed.	
Bot be the old rentall one swyne att 4 ^{lb.}	004 00 00
Be the presentt rentall the Chalmerlaine hes of fee	100 00 00
More to him of fee	014 00 00
Be the old rentall ther is only allowed of fee 100 ^{lb.} so ther is 14 ^{lb.} which ought not to be allowed to him seeing no Challmerlaine had the said office had more fee	014 00 00
Suma of the difference betwixt the presentt rent. and the rentall in anno 1502 extendes to	<u>2442 00 00</u>

FYFFE.

F Y F F E S H Y R E.

Payed be the Shirriff for Book & blanches viz.:

Money	10 00 03
Argentes 7s. in scottes money	04 04 00
One pund wax	00 10 00
Gloves 2 pair	06 00 00
Pepper 2 pund	03 00 00
Cucumer seed 1 pund	00 13 04
2 hens	00 12 00
Book	30 00 00

} 054 19 07

REGALITIE OF DUMFERMLING.

Book	004 00 00
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REGALITIE OF PITTMWEYME.

Book	002 00 00
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Proppertie.

Grainge Muir fewer	019 10 03
Fewar of the Kirk Landes of Dairsie	003 06 08
Fewar of the Kirk Landes of Kinghorne cister	024 00 00
Ballmerinoch Lordschip of few	20 06 08
Item, 26 poultie att 4s. the peice	05 04 00
Item of blench dewtie	101 00 00
Cumerlands	000 13 04
St Colme Lordschip	066 13 04
Birkinsyde, besyde Faulkland, called Ladyes chappell	002 01 00
Kinghorne Barrouie 3 ^{lb} . 15s. ster. in scotts	045 00 00
Tenement & Hospitall in Inverkeithing	004 06 08
Friers Landes in Inverkeithing	000 13 04

Fyffe Chalmerlanrie of money .	1100 00 00	FYFFE.
wheat 32 chall. 9 bolls 3 f. att		
100 ^{lb.} pr. chall. .	3257 08 05	
of beir & meill 64 chall. 9 bolls		
2 f. 3 p. 2 Lep. att 80 ^{lb.} pr.		
chall. . . .	5167 11 10	
oats 5 chall. 5 bolls 1 f. 3 p. att		
100 ^{lb.} pr. chall. .	3489 06 05	
Capons 643 att 6s. 8d. the peice		
compting 5 score to the 100	0214 06 08	
Poultrie 946 att 4s. the peice is	0189 04 00	
of Geese 96 att 10s. the peice is	0048 00 00	
one Boar pryce therof .	0004 00 00	

Deductions out of the Challmertainrie of Fyffe—

For the Chalmerlaines fee of money	0200 00 00
To the Challmerlaine of wheat 2 chall. . . .	0200 00 00
To him of beir & meill 2 chall. is	0160 00 00
Item, for reparacione of the Pallace of Faulkland of money	0032 00 00
of beir & meill 6 chall. pryce forsaid	0480 00 00
of oats 9 chall. pryce forsaid	0600 00 00
Poultrie 96 att 4s. the peice	0019 04 00
Geese 16 att 10s. . . .	0008 00 00
Item, for Landes impeallit to the park of Faulkland of money	0029 09 00
of beir & meill 2 chall. 8 bolls	0200 00 00
of oates 11 chail. is	0733 06 08
Capones 16 is	0005 06 08
Poultrie 72	0014 08 00
Geese 12	0006 00 00
Item, to the minister of Faulkland of money	0005 00 00
One boll wheat	0006 05 00
of beir & meill one boll	0005 00 00
Item, disponed be infestment to the Laird of Creich in money	0006 00 00
of beir & meill 1 chall. 4 bolls	0100 00 00
of oates 2 chall. is	0133 06 08
Capons 12	0004 00 00
Item, disponed be infestment to the Lord Bawaird of money	0005 00 00
of oates 2 chall. 8 bolls 2 p. is	0167 03 09
Poultrie 18 pryce forsaid	0003 12 00
Item, disponed to the E. of Kellie, of money	0048 00 00
of wheat 9 chall. 900 ^{lb.}	0900 00 00
beir & meill 11 chall. is	0880 00 00
Capones 120 pryce forsaid	0040 00 00

FYFFE. Item, to the castell of Edinburgh of wheat 14 chall. 5 bolls 1 fir.	1432	16	03
— beir & meill 17 chall. 12 bolls	1420	00	00
Lyndors Challmerlainrie of money 173 18 04			
of beir 14 bolls 2 f. 8 p. att 6 ^{lb.} } 0265 05 10			
5s. the boll is 091 07 06 }			
wherof deduce of Challmerlaine fee	0066	13	04
Dumfermling Lordschip sett to the E. of Dumfermling for yeerly payment of 100 merks of			
tack dewtie	0066	13	04
Burgh of Dumfermling	0000	06	00
Burgh of Inverkeithing	0006	00	00
Burgh of Earles Ferric	0001	00	00
Burgh of Bruntisland	0001	13	04
Burgh of Kinghorne	0002	10	00
Burgh of Kirkcaldie	0001	14	00
Burgh of Dysart	0002	10	00
Burgh of Pittenwey whole	0002	00	00
Burgh of Craill	0011	00	00
Burgh of Anstruther ester	0001	00	00
Burgh of Anstruther wester	0000	06	08
Burgh of St Andrewes	0006	13	04
Burgh of Coupar	0017	06	08
Suma of the present rent of this shyre of Fyffe & Regallities of			
Dumfermling & Pittenwey whole extend to	14209	11	04
Suma of the deductiones	7908	11	04
So ther restes of free money yeirly paid in	6301	00	00

Observationes & differences betwixt the old & present Rentalls.

Grainge Muir by the presentt rentall payes 19^{lb.} 10s. 03^{d.} as is befor chairged as the prye of 4 bolls 3 pecks wheat; 1 chall. 8 bolls 1 fir. beir; one chall. 8 bolls 1 fir. oates; 12 geese, 8 capones, 12 poulltrie, 12 dukes, all which victuall & graine is liquidat to 6s. 8^{d.} the boll, the geese 12^{d.} the peice, capons & poulltrie to 8^{d.} the peice & the dukes to 6^{d.} the peice, makeing in the haill the said soume which makes ane dim-

inutione of the old rentall, bot if they were estimat att the FYFFE.
ordinar rates the same would extend to the soume of 263^{lb.} 2s. 9^{d.} —
so the rentalls differ be the soume of 243 12 06

Balmerinoch Lordship, of old ane Monastrie Ordinis Cisterciensis founded be Emergarda Queen to William King of Scotland, erected in ane Lordship to James Lord Balmerinoch by Chartour, dated att Whithall the 10th day December 1607, for payment of the forsaid brench dewtie of 101^{lb.}

St Colme, called the Ile or Monastrie of St Colme Ordinis Cistertiensis founded by Murdoch E. of Fyffe & erected in ane Lordship to Henry Stewart be Chartor, dated the 7th Martch 1604, for payment of the brench dewtie of 100 merks, which brench dewtie hes not been compted nor payed thir many yeirs. Bot of late the Countes of Murray as lyfe-rentrix hes compted for the same for some few yeers. And for the preceeding yeirs, yet resting, the E. of Murray is to be called.

Chalmerlane of Fyffe comptes be the presentt rentall in
money victuall & uthers as is befor chaigred for 13,469^{lb.} 17s. 4^{d.}
which differs from the old rentalls in anno 1512, 1526, 1600 &
1612 in maner particularlie following viz. :

Be the presentt rentall in that quarter of Lindors the Landes called Old Lindores payes of money .	40 00 00	} 0046 08 00
Item 64 poultrie is	06 08 00	
Be the said old rentals it payed of money	50 00 00	
off poultrie 100	12 16 00	
So the rentalls differ be		0017 04 00
Be the presentt rentall in that quarter of Edin the landes of Ardet payes		0027 06 08
Be the said old rentals it payed	29 06 08	
So the rentalls differ be		0002 00 00
And by ane Act, dated the 2d January 1616, the Commissioners deduces them 5lb. 6s. 8d.		

FYFFE. And in anno 1612 it payed in augmentatione of the
 — rentall of that pairt of the landes of Arlett
 belonging to M^r W^m. Murray, which is not
 chairged in the said rentall one quarter peck
 wheat and als much beir. Be the presentt
 rentall in that quarter of Eden the landes
 called Luthrie payes 0074 06 08
 Be the said old rentall it payed 80 06 08
 So the rentalls differ be 0006 00 00
 Which 6^{lb}. was deduced be the saids Lord Commissioners in
 anno 1516 for the sterilitie of the ground.
 Be the presentt rentall in that quarter of Largo the
 landes called Kings barnes payes 0040 00 00
 Be the said old rentalls it payed 66 13 04
 So the rentalls differ be 0026 13 04
 Off the which 40 merks ther wes 20 merks given dounie and
 deduced for the sterilitie of the ground.
 Be the presentt rentall ther is deduced as payed to
 the Minister 1 boll wheat & 1 boll beir; and
 to the Chalmerlane 2 chall. wheat & 2 chall.
 beir.
 Be the rentall 1635 ther is nothing deduced as paid
 to them.
 So the rentalls differ be 4 chall. 2 bolls victuall 0412 10 00
 Be the presentt rentall ther is no oynions payed.
 Bot be the old rentalls ther is 4 barrells onions payed
 att 10s. per barrell.
 So the rentalls differ be the said oniones 0002 00 00

There are severall uther particulars which might be observed
 in this rentall which shall be enlarged amongst the Improvements.

Lyndores Lordship of old ane Monastrie Ordinis Cister-
 tiensis founded be David Earle of Huntingdun, brother to
 William King of Scotland, & erected in ane Lordship to Pat-
 rick Lord Lyndors be Chartour, dated att Pearn the last day
 of Merch 1600. It is divyded to witt: One pairt therof lying
 att Lyndores & the uther pairt therof lying beyond the Cairnie-
 month, which is called Logie Fintray, and Compts in Aberdein
 shyre. There might be very much debate of this in behalfe

of his Majeste and his interest, which in its propper place FYFFE.
shall be enlarged.

Dumfermling Lordship of old ane Monastrie St Benedicti
Monachi Nigri found[ed] be David I. King of Seotland and
Margret his Queen. It is now sett in tacke to the Earle
of Dumfermling for payment of the yeirly Tacke dewtie of
66^{lb.} 13s. 4^{d.} befor chaarged. Bot in respect the said Tacke
will expyre, & the same may fall in againe it is thought neces-
sar to sett doun the particular rentall therof as is compted
and payed befor the said Tacke viz. :

First of money	4731 04 08
of wheat 15 chall. 15 bolls 5 p. att 100 ^{lb.} .	1583 04 00
of beir 57 chall. 9 bolls att 80 ^{lb.} the ch. .	4605 00 00
whyt oatts 65 chall. 5 bolls 9 p. att 100 ^{lb.} .	4356 10 02
black oatts 39 chall. 1 boll 10 p. att 40 ^{lb.} .	1564 00 00
oatmeill 9 chall. 4 bolls 2 f. 2 l. att 100 ^{lb.} .	0618 17 06
Pepper 3 pund att 30s. the pund	0004 10 00
Cheise 30 stone att 40s. the stone	0060 00 00
Butter 7 stone att 3 ^{lb.} the stone	0021 00 00
Coalls 22 Loades att 3s. the Load	0003 06 00
Lyme 20 chall. att 48s. the chall.	0048 00 00
Capons 298 att 6s. 8 ^{d.} the peice	0099 06 08
Poulltrie 918 att 4s. the peice	0183 12 00

Extending to the soume of 17,878 11 00

So the presentt rentall differs from the forsaid old rentall
in the soume of 17,811 17 08

There wes severall deductiones & allocationes out of this
old rentall, which would have exhausted a great part therof,
which (in respect the same is now sett in tacke) shall not
be necesar to mentione bot shall be more fully enlarged
amongst the Improvements of the Revenew.

Suma of the differences betwixt the old & presentt
rentalls of this Shyre extendes to . . . 18,521 17 06

FORFAR.

FORFAR SHYRE.

Payed be the Shirriff yeirly for book & blenchess viz.:

Money	01 17 01	} 0047 08 05
Argentes 18d. in scottes money . . .	00 18 00	
One pair whyt spurres	01 00 00	
One pair gilt spurres	08 00 00	
One pair gloves	03 00 00	
One pund ginger	01 10 00	
One broad Arrow	00 10 00	
Peits 3 Cairfull	[blank]	
One Duke [duck]	00 13 04	
Book	30 00 00	

Proppertie.

Abirbrothok Lordship of blench ferme . . .	0500 00 00
Bot now it is allocat & so ought to be deduced as is contained in the following observationes	0500 00 00
Brechin & Navarr	0333 06 08
Bot now it ought to be deduced for the cause mentioned in the following observationes	0333 06 08
Restennet	0020 00 00
Fettercairnie Challmerlanrie of money	57 06 04 } 0059 11 04
Item, 3 mairts att 15s. the peice	02 05 00 }
wheroft deduce for the causes specifit in the following observationes	0003 06 08
Teilling and Polgavie of money	66 13 04 }
Of oats 2 chall. att 100 merks par chall.	133 06 08 } 0232 00 00
of Capons 96 att 6s. 8d. the peice	032 00 00 }
Burgh of Forfar	0008 13 04
wherof ther is deduced as payed to the Chapline of Finevine	0006 13 04
Burgh of Abirbrothok	0002 00 00
Burgh of Dundee	0130 00 00
Summa of the presentt rent of this Shyre is	1332 19 09
Summa of the deductiones extendes to	<u>0843 06 08</u>
So ther rests of free money yeirly payed in the soume of	<u>489 13 01</u>

Observationes.

FORFAR.

Aberbrothok Lordship of old ane Monastrie Ordinis Tironensis founded be William King of Scotland, and erected in ane Lordship to the Marquis of Hamiltone conforme to his Chartor, dated the 8th Feby. 1608, for the yeirly payment of 500^{lb.} of blench dewtie befor chairged, which hes not bein payed now thir 40 yeirs. Bot since that tyme the King was pleased to buy in these landes, and gave & disponed the same to the Earle of Panmuir.

Breichen & Navarr in anno 1600 compted for 288 : 17 : 04, and in Augmentation therof 34^{lb.} 10s. 4^{d.} which extendes in all to the soume of 323 : 7s. 8^{d.}; and in the rentall 1614 it payes the soume of 333^{lb.} 6s. 8^{d.} befor chairged, which few dewtie is be Act of Parliament King Ja. 6 Par. 9 Act the 8th assigned & allocat to the Captaine and Keeper of the Castell of Stirling & therfor ought to be deduced.

Restennet of old ane cell of the Monastrie of Jedburgh founded be K. Alex^{r.} I. Cognomen fers, and erected to the Earle of Dirltoun, 10th Merch 1615, for payment of the blench soume of 20^{lb.} befor chairged, which wes assigned to severall persones & last to William Law who is dead.

Fettercarne of old called the Thanage of Fittercarne did compt in the rentall 1520, 1534, & 1600 for 77^{lb.} with 3 mairts att 15s. the peice : is in all 79^{lb.} 5s., wherof ther is deduced 20^{lb.} for the landes of Durney or Killmakewin, and 3^{lb.} 6s. 8^{d.} to the Chapline of the Cathedrall Kirk of Breichen for praying for the soull of Robert Erskine. And in that rentall the compter wes ordained to instruct the warrandes for the saids deductiones att the next compt.

KINCAIR-
DINE.

KINCAIRDINE SHYRE.

Payed to the Shirriff for book & blenches viz.:					
Money	.	.	.	.	02 11 09
Argentes 9d in scottes money	.	.	.	00 09 00	
1 p ^r gloves	.	.	.	00 03 00	089 17 01
1 chal. oatmeill	.	.	.	66 13 04	
Book	.	.	.	20 00 00	

Propertie.

Altrie Lordschip	.	.	.	.	.	140 00 00
Craigmyle	.	.	.	.	.	041 07 06
Burgh of Montrose	.	.	.	.	.	037 06 08
Suma of the presentt rent of this Shyre extendes to						<u>308 11 03</u>

Which is all free money.

In the blenches of this Shyre ther is one chal. meill att 100 merks which hes not bein compted for, nor payed, thir many yeirs bygone, because the same is alleadged to be dew to the Earle of Marschall, bot ther wes ane band granted be Robert Keith, Shirriff depute of Kincairdine, of the date the 2d August 1636, wherby he bindes & oblidges him in name of the said Earle Marschall, Shirriff principall of Kincairdine, that he shall ethere make compt & payment to the Exchequer of the said chal. meill wherwith the said Shirriff wes yeirly chairgied in his comptes, for the yeirs resting then last by past, betwixt the date of the said band & the 14th day of Nov^r then nixt 1636, or els should instruct that the said Shirriff wes not lyable in payment therof; he getting Letters of relieff for chairging the partis lyable to refund the same

as the said band yet extant. It seemes this particular hes KINCAIR-
never bein cleired, both in respect of the said band yet extant, DINE. —
& that ther is no act found wherin the same is determined.

Altrie by chartor, dated 29 September 1592, granted to the Lord Keith payes of blench dewtie 140^{lb.} befor chairged, which hes not bein payed thir 20 or 30 yeirs, bot ought to be compted for & payed be the E. of Marischal.

Craigmyle payes 41^{lb.} 7s. six^{d.} which hes not beein compted, nor payed in Exchequer since the yeir 1633, because the samyne wes allocat to Mr Henry Cheap, Advocat who is dead 14 yeirs or therby, so that now the fewar therof ought to be chairged for the same.

A B E R D E I N S H Y R E.

ABERDEIN.

Payed be the Shirriff for Book & blanches yeirly viz. :

Money	05 10 00	} 054 13 00
Argentes 2s. 9 ^{d.} in scottes money	01 13 00	
Gilt spurres 2 p ^{r.}	16 00 00	
Ginger ane pund	01 10 00	
Book		30 00 00

Propertie.

Kinnimuck	021 09 02
Ruthveins & Over & Nether Ballnatrad	002 00 00
2 pair of Cowell	06 13 04
with 2 pair of a mairt sold by im- feftment for	00 10 00
Pettmedden by the Baillies of Aberdeen	006 00 00
Pittendreich	009 06 08
Deir Lordship	005 11 00
Greincoattes & Tullilair	0003 11 08

112 ACCOMPT OF HIS MAJESTIES PROPPER RENTES.

ABERDEIN. Marie Culter	0008 00 00
— Tilliburies	0001 06 08
Nather Dyce	0008 00 00
Ballbythan as a pairt of the Challmerlanie of Logie	
Fintray	0022 16 08
Kineowsie	0001 06 08
Auchlownies	0001 06 08
Eister & Nather Disblair	0045 00 00
Wester Disblair	0018 18 04
Mylnie of Fintray of money	07 05 08
Capones 6 att 6s. 8 ^d . the peice	01 16 00
Poulltrie 6 att 3s.	00 18 00
1 wedder att 40s.	02 00 00
One boll oats	02 02 00
Kintoire Garvioch of money	213 10 00
of mairts 11 att 8 ^{lb} . the peice	088 00 00
6 duzon Capons att 6s. the peice	021 12 00
1 chall. 2 bolls beir att 100 the chall.	072 00 00
6 duzon poulltrie att 3s. the peice	028 16 00
All which is deduced for the causes mentioned in the following observations	0423 18 00
Logie Fintray payes 563 ^{lb} . 7s. 2 ^d . with one boll meill att 48s. wherof 21 ^{lb} . 9s. 2 ^d . befor chaирged be the fewar Kinnimuiks & 22 ^{lb} . 16s. 8 ^d . be the fewar of Ballythan is a pairt. So ther is payed be the Challmer- laine yeirly	0519 01 04
with one boll meill att 48s.	0002 08 00
wherof deduce of Challmerlaine	
fee of money	63 00 00
And the said boll meill	00 08 00
Oncill Croce of money	19 03 04
mairts 2 liquidat to 15s. the peice	01 10 00
wherof deduce as paid to the Bishop of Aber- dein & uthers haveing ryght	0001 06 08
Kinnadies	0008 00 00
Bot it is allocat to the Earle of Marr as a pairt of the Thanagan of Kintoir and so ought to be deduced	0008 00 00
Kirtoun of Bourtrie	0011 17 00
Taveltie	0006 13 04

Burgh of Aberdein	0214 06 08	ABERDEIN.
wheroft deduce as paid to the poor of the Hos- pitall of St Mayor	0100 00 00	—
Burgh of Kintoir	0006 00 00	
Burgh of Inverurie	0004 13 04	<hr/>
Suma of the presentt rent of this Shyre is	1148 02 08	
Suma of the deductiones	0598 12 08	
So ther rests of free money the sounme of . . .	<u>849 19 10</u>	

Observationes & differences betwixt the old & presentt rentalls.

Ruthvens, Ballnatrad & 2 part of Cowell payes be the presentt rentall as is befor chairged 9^{lb}. 3s. 4^d, with the 2 part of ane mairt sold be infektment for 10s. And in the rentall 1635, 38, 42, 45, and 1647 Ruthveines and 2 part of Cowell payes 9^{lb}. 3s. 4^d with 2 part mairt. Bot in the rentall 1606 Cowell compts be it selfe att 10^{lb}. & one mairt; and in the rentall 1588 & 1614 Ruthveines comptes be it selfe att 2^{lb}. conforme to ane Chartour granted to Robert Dugood of Auchinhove.

Deir Lordship of old ane Monastrie Ordinis Cistertiensis founded be William Cumin Earle of Buchane in anno 1218.

Kintoir and Garioch payes yeirly as is befor chairged, wheroft ther is allocat to the Bishop of Aberdein 4^{lb}. 4s. and to Alex^r Ogilvie of Auchterhous 3^{lb}, & the rest therof to the Earle of Marr, and so the samyne ought to be deduced in maner forsaid.

Logie Fintray is that part of the Lordship of Lyndors lyand beyond the Mounth, and be the presentt rentall as is befor chairged, payes 563^{lb}. 7s. 2^d, bot be the rentall

ABERDEIN 1649 it payes 573^{lb.} 7s. 2^{d.} So the rentalls differ be
 — 10^{lb.} 10 00 00

There is deduced 63^{lb.} with one boll meill of Challmerlaine
 fee off' the presentt rentall, and the few dewtie of Kiminmucks
 extending to 21^{lb.} 9s. 2^{d.}, and 22^{lb.} 16s. 8^{d.} for the few dewtie
 of Ballbythane as is befor chairedged is a part of the dewty of
 Logie Fintray.

Suma of the differences patet.

BAMFF.

B A M F F S H Y R E.

Payed be the Shirriff for book & blanches as followes:
 Money 00 06 09
 Argentes 7^{d.} in scotts money . . 00 07 00 } 10 13 09
 Book 10 00 00 }

Proppertie.

Pittendreith be the Lord Oliphant	00 03 04
Burgh of Bamff payes yeirly	33 06 08
wherof ther is deduced as payed to the Kings Colledge of Aberdein	12 13 04
Burgh of Cullen payes yeirly	<u>21 12 00</u>
Suma of the presentt rent of this Shyre is	65 15 09
Suma of the deductiones is	<u>12 13 04</u>
So ther rests of free money	<u>53 02 05</u>

ELGIN & FORRES SHYRES.

ELGIN &
FORRES.

Payed yeirly be the Shirriff for book and blanches viz.:

Money 05 00 04	} 0039 02 02
Argentes 10 ^d . in scotts money . . . . .	. 00 10 00
Broad Arrowes 7 . . . . .	. 03 10 00
Pepper 1 unce . . . . .	. 00 01 10
Book 30 00 00	

Propertie.

Unthank . . . . .	. 0002 00 00	
3 bolls 2 f. beir att 4 ^{lb} . 3s. 4 ^d . the boll . . . . .	. 0014 11 08	
Kinloss Lordship { of few yeirly . . 14 15 00 } 0214 15 00	. 200 00 00	
{ of blench yeirly . . 200 00 00 }		
Saltecoats . . . . .	. 0010 00 00	
2 part Duffes & 3 ^d . part of Saltecoats . . 26 00 00 } 0144 15 00		
One chall. beir & 12 bolls 2 f. att 100		
merk per chall. . . . .	. 118 15 00 } 0120 00 00	
3 parts of Duffes 4 chall. 9 bolls beir is . . . . .	. 0304 03 04	
Pluscardin { of few dewtie . . 100 00 00 } 0002 00 00	. 020 00 00	
{ of blench dewtie . . 020 00 00 }		
Levinshanch fewar . . . . .	. 0002 00 00	
Beafort & Beulie . . . . .	. 0013 06 08	
Vrquhart Lordschip be the Earle of		
Dumfermling of blench dewtie . . 366 13 04 } 0464 17 04		
Item, for the fishing of Spey . . . . .	. 004 00 00	
Item, for the few dewtie of the mans		
dowcoatt and yairdes in Elgine . . 002 00 00 }		
Item, for the few dewtie of the presentors		
house ther . . . . .	. 002 13 04 }	
Item, for ane house in Inverkeithing . . 004 06 08 }		
Item, for the Kirktoone of Fyvie &		
prior myhe . . . . .	. 085 00 00 }	
Item, for the Mairs landes of Pittencrief		
1 ^d . argent. . . . .	. 000 01 00 }	
Item, for the blench dewtie of the Lord-		
schip of Fyvie 1 ^d . argentis . . 000 01 00 }		
Item, for the landes of Moynes 1 ^d .		
argent. . . . .	. 000 01 00 }	
Item, for the Patronage of the Kirk of		
Fyvie 1 ^d . Argent. . . . .	. 000 01 00 }	

ELGIN & Burgh of Elgin	.	.	.	.	0013 06 08
FORRES. Burgh of Forres	.	.	.	.	0002 16 00
<hr/>					
Suma of the present rent of this					
Shyre	.	.	.		<u>1345 13 10</u>
<hr/>					

Which is all free ther being no deductiones.

Observationes.

Kinloss of old wes a part of the Thanage of Kintoir erected in ane Monastrie by David I. King of Scotland of the order of St Augustine in anno 1136; and erected in ane Lordship to the Lord Bruce of Kinloss be Chartor, dated 3d May 1608, for payment of the blench dewtie befor chairged. These landes are wodsett be Thomas Earle of Elgin to Brodie of Lethane who hes ryght to the few dewties of the samyne be vertew of the said wodsett ryght, ay and while the landes be redeemed be payment of the soume for which they are wodsett. Bot the said Earl of Elgin and Brodie of Lethane thair ryghts therto shall be more fully enlarged & cleired in the rentall of the Kirk Landes.

Pluscarden of old ane Priorie Ordinis Valliscaulium and thereafter Ordinis Nigri Monachi founded be Alex^r 2d King of Scotland & John Bisset, & payes the blench dewtie befor chairged conforme to ane Chartor dated 25th July 1636.

Beaufort & Beulie of old ane Priorie Ordinis Valliscaulium founded be the said King Alex^r, & payes the blench dewtie befor chairged conforme to ane Chartor in anno 1581.

NAIRNE SHYRE.

NAIRNE.

Payed be the Shirriff yeirly for the book	010 00 00
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Propertie.

Pittendreich be [blank] Douglass	004 00 00
Vrquhart & Glenchairne	144 13 04
Burgh of Nairne	004 00 00

Suma of the presentt rent of this

Shyre extendes to	<u>162 13 04</u>
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Which is all free money.

ROSS & INVERNES SHYRES.

ROSS &
INVERNES.

Payed yeirly be the Shirriff for Ross Shyre:

One pair gloves	03 00 00	{	0004 10 00
1 pund pepper	01 10 00		

Payed yeirly be the Shirriff for book & blanches out of Invernes as followes:

Money	00 01 04	{	0010 06 04
Argentes 15d. in scotts money	00 15 00		
Cævum called greese one pund	00 10 00		
Pepper 2 pund	03 00 00		
Gloves 2 pair	06 00 00		
Book	30 00 00		

Propertie.

Glenmoristoun	0027 06 08
Trouternes of few	0266 13 04
Fewar of Northuist & Slat	0257 06 08
Fewar of the Lewes	2000 00 00
Chalmerlane of Ross & Ardmanoch of money	877 6 0

ROSS &
INVERNES.

Beir & meill 43 chall. 14 bolls 1 f. 1 p. att 100 merk the chall. is	2926 06 07	
Oats 6 chall. 6 bolls att 50 merk the chall.	0212 10 0	
Mairts 42 att 10 ^{lb.} the peice muttones 47 & $\frac{1}{4}$ pt. att 20s. the peice	0420 00 0 0047 05 0	4623 14 04
Caponis 5 score & 2 att 3s. 4 ^{d.} Hens 74 score att 1s. 8 ^{d.} the peice	0017 00 0 0123 06 08	
wherof deduce to the Challmerlaine of fee Delnie, of money	0098 19 00	0963 06 08
beir & meill 53 chall. 7 bolls 3 f. 3 p. att the forsaid pryce	3566 08 02	
Oats 5 chall. 4 bolls pryce for- said	0150 00 00	4102 10 06
Mairts 25 pryce forsaid	0250 00 00	
Muttones 22 pryce forsaid	0022 00 00	
Caponis 48 pryce forsaid	0008 00 00	
Hens 86 pryce forsaid	0007 03 04	
Miltoun of Meddat 6 chall. 3 bolls beir att 100 merk	0412 10 00	
Burgh of Invernes of money & 1 pund pepper att 30s.	0058 16 08	
wherof deduce as paid to the poor of the said toun And formerly paid to the Chaplaine of Murray & now to the said poor		0010 00 00
Suma of the presentt rent of this Shyre is	11793 14 06	
Suma of the deductiones is	0973 15 04	
So ther restes of free money	<u>10819 19 02</u>	

Observationes.

Northuist & Slait pays of few dewtie be the presentt rentall the soume of 257^{lb.} 06 : 08, and be the rentall 1647 & 1655 it payes 259 : 06 : 08 ; so the rentall differs be 40s.

Lewes by ane chartor, dated the 11th July 1610, wes holden

taxit waird for payment of 180 merks of taxt dewtie dureing the tyme of the waird, & 900 merks for the mariage with 80 merks for the reliefs. In anno 1633 the King haveing intended action of Reduction & Improbatione against the Earle of Seaforth for reduceing of thir landes to the Croun which wes accurately dispute. And the Earle of Seaforth not willing to contend with his Majeste, or fearing his oun ryght, did petition the King for a ratificatione of the same, which his Majeste refuseing he did againe petition his Majeste to take his condition & ryght to his Majestis consideracione. In August 1635 the King, by his reference & letter, did referr the tryall of that busines to a select number of the Lords of Counsell, togither with some of the Lords of Session for takeing tryall of his said ryght and to make report to him. Which Lords haveing both heard the Kings Advocat and the said E. att large they returned a report to his Majeste on the 20th January 1636. Wherupon the said Earle of Seaforth by his humble supplicatione and submissione, submitted his ryght to his Majestis oun determinatione. Wherupon his Majeste wes pleased to enter in ane contract, with the said Earle, in the which contract the said Earle tackes & accepts these landes holden few of his Majeste for yeirly payement of the said few dewtie of 2000^{lb}. And resignes the toun, Castell and Port of Stronua [Stornoway] in favoures of the King ad perpetuam remanentiam. Which contract was registrat the 13th March 1637, and ane Chartor past therupon of the same date. The Kings Majeste wes att that tyme exceedingly earnest for the recovering of that castell, burgh and port of Stronua intending to make the same very advantagious to his Majestis Kingdomes, and to stop the fishing of uthers

ROSS &
INVERNES
—

ROSS & INVERNES. in these seas. Yet notwithstanding that his Majeste now hes
— undoubted ryght to the same, throw the distractioenes of the
tymes his Majestis ryght has not been looked efter.

Ross & Ardmanoch is a part of his Majestis proppertie, and is annexed to the Croun be Act of Parl. K. Ja. 3d Par. 8 Act 71. And the haill lands of the said Lordschip of Ross and Ardmanoch (except some few) are in non entrie thir 60 yeirs. In the rentall 1503 Ross compts be itselfe & payes of victuall 105 chall. 8 bolls. And in the rentall 1507 Ardmanoch compts be itselfe att 25 chall. 10 bolls makeing in the haill 131 chall. 2 bolls victuall; bot be the presentt rentall they compt only as is befor chairged 115 chall. 3 bolls 1 fir.

So the Rentalls differ be 15 chall. 14 bolls 3 f. att 50 ^{lb.} per					
chall. is					795 14 06

Be the said old rentalls Ross & Ardmanoch payed of mairts 69.

Bot be the presentt rentall they pay only 67 mairts.

So the rentalls differ be 2 mairts att 10 ^{lb.} the peis is		020 00 00
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Suma of the differences of the old & presentt rentalls of				
Rosse and Ardmanoch extendes to				815 14 06

There is also deduced out of the Challmerlainrie of

Ross & Ardmanoch which wes assigned in				
Pension to the Earle of Desmond of money	381 00 00			
Item, of beir malt & oatmeill 9 chall. 8 bolls is	633 06 08			
oats 1 chall. 8 bolls att 50 merks per chall.	050 00 00			
mairts 8 att 10 ^{lb.} the peice	080 00 00			
muttones 12 att 20s. the peice	012 00 00			
Poulltrie 23 att 20d. the peice	001 18 04			

Extending in all to the soume of	1158 05 00
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Bot now the said Earle is dead severall yeirs since & therefore the Challmerlainrie ought to compt for the same.

C R O M A R T I E S H Y R E.

CROMARTIE.

Payed yeirly be the Shirriff for the book	006 00 00
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Burrow & Propertie Maills.

Burgh of Cromartie	013 06 08
Burgh of Rosemarke	003 00 00
Burgh of Dingwall	005 00 00

Suma of the Rent of this Shyre ex- tendes to	<u>027 06 08</u>
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Which is all free money.

S U T H E R L A N D S H Y R E.

SUTHER
LAND.

One pair gilt spurres	08 00 00
Money	00 00 02
Book	10 00 00

Propertie.

Mullochie Fewar [sic]	04 00 00
Burgh of Dornoch	02 00 00
Suma of this Shyre is	<u>24 00 02</u>

Which is all free money.

C A I T H N E S S H Y R E.

CAITHNES.

Two pair doves	00 10 00
Book	10 00 00

Suma of this Shyre patet.

ORKNEY &
ZETLAND.

ORKNEY & ZETLAND.

In anno 1606 the Lordschip of Orkney wes sett out in few to Patrik Earle of Orkney for the few diewtie of 2073^{lb.} 6s. 8^{d.} yeirly.

The Earle of Orkney haveing efter this contracted severall debts, and becomeing insolvend for the payment of which debts ther were severall executiones of law against him ; and particullarie att the instance of Sr. John Arnot, Thesaurer Depute, who not only did compryse the Lordschip of Orkney from him, bot also obtained the gift of his escheate and lyferent, and declarators therupon Anno 1611. And the said comprysing wes expyred for the soume of 300,000^{lb.} scotts. The Earle of Orkney then reteiring for obviating the payment of that and uther debts Sr. John Arnot addresses to the King and Counsell, and uses all kynd of legall dilligence, and att last obtained Letters of Treasone, fyre, and sword. And therupon sends ane Herauld with displayed coatt & trumpet chairgeing him to rander his persone & house, which also he opposed with force & disdaine. Wherupon the King and Counsell sent forces and took both him & his sone, and for this and uther gros acts of treasone and oppression they were forfaulted.

In anno 1610 there is Commissione given to the Bishop of Orkney (being on the place) to take up the rent of the said Earldome of Orkney besyde what was payed to himselfe, and to be comptable. The King haveing resolved to make purchase of this Earldome, and to cleir the ryghts and wryttes,

His Majestie by adyce of his Counsell and Advocat for the ORKNEY & ZETLAND. —
tyme did transaet with Sr. John Arnot. And therupon wrytes
to Sr. Gideon Baillie, the Thesaurer Depute, to agree with Sr.
John Arnot, who accordinly did compt and reckon with him;
and thereafter payed and gave him securitie for what wes
resting. And Sr. Gideon took assignatione from Sr. John
to his Majeste ad remenantiam as the contract superscryved
be his Majeste att Thebolls in England and Edinburgh, the
21 September & 29th October 1612 bears: ratifyed in Parlia-
ment the 3d October 1612.

The ryght of the landes being now consolidat in the Kings
persone, the first of Aprill 1622 there was a tack granted
to Sr. John Buchanan for 45,000 merks, and the Customes att
1600 merks.

In anno 1623 the Lordschip of Orkney wes sett to William
Dick for the lyke soume of 45,000 merks & Customes 1600
merks, which tache wes assigned to John Stewart of Colding-
hame who transferred that ryght to Sr. Robert Douglass of
Blackerstoune & uthers.

The 13th January 1632 there is ane pensione of 50,000^{lb.}
granted to the Earle of Mortoune ad vitam, in recompence of
10,000^{lb.} sterling dew by preept to the said Earle, for pay-
ment wherof his Majeste assignes the said Earle to this Tack
dewty of Orkney.

On the 23d December 1636 Orkney wes sett to Sr. William
Dick for 35,733^{lb.}; to which Tack the Earl of Mortoune also
getts ryght.

Att Oxford, 22d April 1643, by ane contract his Majeste
wodsetts and dispones to the Earle of Mortoune the said
Lordschip of Orkney & Zetland redeemable for 30,000^{lb.} ster.

ORKNEY & viz. 10,000^{lb.} ster. as the redemptione of Zetland & 20,000^{lb.}
 — ZETLAND. ster. as the redemptione of Orkney. This contract containes
 severall uther clauses.

The 23d Aprill 1662, ane signature of new is granted to the Viscount of Grandishome upon the conditiones aforesaid, and ane Band given be him declaring the same to be for the use of the Earle of Mortoune & Lady Grisell Middletoune & thair children.

His Majeste haveing taken the Condition of his revenew to consideracione ordaines the Commissioners of the Thesaurie to doe all legall dilligence for reduceing the forsaide ryght, as appears by the Kings letter dated the 29th September 1668 yeirs; which accordingly wes done, and the said ryght reduced, and in the parliament thereafter 1669 annexed to the Croun. And ever since Orkney & Zetland were roused, and sett in Tack as ane part of his Majestis Proppertie.

Haveing spoken so farr of the first branch what is to be agitate in Exchequer, which is his Majestis proppertie, with a distinctione what it wes befor King James went into England; and what the presentt Conditione of it is, I shall only sett doune for the further cleiring a particular List of what of his Majestis proppertie is disponed of late, leaving the particulars of the same with the severall conversiones & uther allocationes to be sett doune in the article of the decay of the revenew viz. —

Out of Air Shyre	3,000	Out of Pearth Shyre	14,991
" Galloway	0,600	" Fyffe Shyre	32,468
" Dumbartone	1,200	" Forfar Shyre	00,114
" Argyll	8,000	" Nidisdale	00,400
" Stirling	[blank]	" Annandaile	00,500
" Linlithgow	1,300		
" Edinburgh Shyre	1,860		<u>67,766</u>
" Haddingtoune Shyre	3,333		

This is by & attour of converting the rentes from ordinarie ORKNEY &
PRYCES to small, and inconsiderable ; and of many great & con-
SIDERABLE conceallments to which both shall be spoke in thair
propper place ; and so haveing closed this of the proppertie
wee shall hasten to speake of the uther particulars, and conclude
this with,

GOD BLISS HIS SACRED MAJESTIE.

A P P E N D I C E S

I.

THE RETOURED DEWTIES OF THE
HAILL SHYRES FOLLOWS

R

INVERNESS AND ROSS.

INVERNESS
AND ROSS.

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Imprimis</i> , The Earldome of Ross and Lordship of Ardmnoch in the queens hands worth yearly in time of peace	313	08	00
The Lordship of the Isles	112	00	00
The lands of Petty, Breachly and Strathmern in the queen's hands by reason of feu	012	10	00
The lands of Urquhart and Glenmoriston in the queen's hands .	046	00	00
The lands of Cullard be west of Inverness in the queens hands be reason of feu	016	13	04
The lands of Leffaris in the Queens hands	016	13	04
The Earldom of Caithness with tennents & tennandries . . .	200	00	00
The lands of Olyk and Greenland	029	06	08
The lands of Strathullie pertaining to Earldome of Caithness lying within Earldome of Sutherland	036	00	00
Lands of Akergill pertaining to Earl Marischal	030	00	00
Lands of Balnagown with tenents & tennendries	200	00	00
The Earledome of Sutherland with tenents and tenendries . .	200	00	00
The lands of Lewes, Assint, Coygyet & Waternes	069	06	08
The lands of Dunveggan and Glenelgie Ward	036	05	00
The lands pertaining to Donald M'Kay of Far	013	04	00
The lands of Ardurynes pertaining to said Donald holden of the Cathedral Kirk of Caithness	016	13	04
The lands pertaining to said Donald holden of the Cathedral Kirk of Murray	002	10	00
The lands of Strathourdill	013	06	08
The lands of Ardnamurchis	020	00	00
The lands of Moydert	020	00	00
The lands of Knoydert	020	00	00
The lands of Ardgour	008	00	00
The lands of Locheil	010	00	00
The lands of Lochquhaber pertaining to Earl of Huntly	020	00	00
The lands of Lochquhaber pertaining to Alister McCane McAllister	005	00	00
The lands in Lochquhaber pertaining to Maclean	026	13	04

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
INVERNESS The lands pertaining there to William Mackintosh	053	06	08
AND ROSS. The lands of Achdrome pertaining to John Mackenzie	002	03	04
— The lands of Berridaill	030	00	00
The lands of Dunbeucht [Dunbeath]	010	00	00
The lands of Freswick	010	00	00
The lands of Drumry pertaining to the Bishop of Orkney	009	10	00
The lands of Garloch holden ward	008	00	00
The lands of Freuchie	024	00	00
The lands of Inverallan holden ward	004	00	00
The lands pertaining to the Baron of Cromdal	006	00	00
The lands of Kingcairne	006	00	00
The lands of Spanziedow [Spanziedale]	006	00	00
Lordship of Badzenoch with tenents and tenendries	100	00	00
The lands of Strathnairn with tenents and tenendries	040	00	00
The lands of Coulmony	004	00	00
The lands of Largs	003	00	00
The lands of Culloden	004	00	00
The lands of Culcabock	003	00	00
The lands of Killene	006	00	00
The lands of Durris	005	00	00
The lands of Moneak, Cubreact and Obrick	004	00	00
The lands of Drumeharding	007	00	00
Lordschip of Lovat with tenents and tenendries	254	06	08
The lands of Cumre and Strathglas	006	00	00
The lands of Kyntaill, Stratheonane, Strathearron, Kindlochewe, Ferret, the half Drym, halfe Cultelerye pertaining to Mac- kenzie	032	00	00
Lands of Inchorey and Dallachnettey	004	00	00
The lands of Foulis	032	00	00
The lands of Meikle Tarrell	002	06	08
The lands of Innerbreakie	002	06	04
The lands of Kasteard [<i>sic</i>]	003	06	08
Lands of Lochslyne	001	10	00
Lands of Artboll pertaining to James Dunbar	001	08	08
Lands of Artboll pertaining to John Denoon	001	08	08
Lands of Ussoy [Strathpeffer].	000	03	06
The lands of Braychar pertaining to the Laird of Kildun	002	10	00
The lands of Kildun pertaining to the Kirk of Dunfermline	004	00	00
The lands of Pladdis	007	00	00
Lands of Bochloche, Lochearron, Kissaran, & Loch eayne	022	00	00
The lands of Artboll pertaining to James Corbet	001	08	08
The lands pertaining to the Prior of Bewling [Beaulx]	009	15	06

	<i>Lib. s. d.</i>
The lands of Bewfort pertaining to my lord Lovat	002 10 00
The lands pertaining to the Abbacy of Fearn	100 00 00
The lands pertaining to the Bishop of Ross	110 07 00
The lands of Skibo pertaining to Bishop of Caithness within the Earldom of Sutherland	020 03 04
The lands within the bounds of Caithness	220 00 00
The lands of Nuemore holding of the chaplain of the Kirk of Tayne in feu pertaining to George Munro	007 10 00
The lands of Kilmorak held of B. of Ross	003 06 08
The lands of the Kirk holden feu	010 00 00
The Kirklands pertaining to the Bishop of Moray except the lands of Laggan, Ballyeinespick [Balnespick] in Badzenoch	038 00 00
The Kirklands of Kilmorack holden of the Bishop of Ross . .	003 06 08
The lands of Logan [Laggan] and Ballyeinespick [Balnespick] .	002 06 08
	<hr/>
	2743 12 00

TAXT ROLL OF THE SHIRE OF NAIRNE.

NAIRNE.

The Thayndom of Calder	040 00 00
The lands of Geddes and half Rait	008 00 00
The baron of Kilraivoks lands	016 00 00
The lands of Bryghtmony & Kinstere	016 00 00
The lands of Moynes & Gelford	010 00 00
The barony of Lethen	010 00 00
The barony of Lochloy	010 00 00
The lands of Kynneud	002 00 00
The Bellands and Bellems lands	001 06 08
The lands of Pitquhey	001 00 00
The lands of Little Urchney	002 00 00
The Lands of Clavage pertaining to Lord Athol	005 00 00
	<hr/>
	121 06 08

ELGIN AND
FORRES.THE TAXT ROLL OF THE SHERIFEDOM OF ELGIN
AND FORRES.

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The lands of Rothes	014	00	00
The lands of Inneis	013	00	00
The lands of Mulben, Balnabrayht, and Aulchaish	010	00	00
The lands of Balmukatie	014	00	00
The lands of Ernsyd	002	00	00
The Lairds third of part Duffus	013	06	06
Third Part of Duffus belong to Earle Marischal	013	06	08
Lands of Correlwood, Greishop, Brytmore and Kinstary	013	06	08
The lands of Kilmalenok	010	00	00
Pittendreich, Easter Sheriftoun, Levinhauch, Darelene, and Cauldcotts	004	00	00
The lands of Ogstoun & Plewlands	006	00	00
The lands of Westfield	008	00	00
The lands of the half of Pediesfield			[Blank]
The Muir of Forrest of Longmure			[Blank]
The lands of Fochabers	004	00	00
The Mure of the boat of Spey	001	00	00
The lands of Innerallan & Glenbeg	006	00	00
The lands of Alter and Dollas	014	00	00
The lands of Tullieglennis	002	00	00
The lands of Sanquhar	010	00	00
The Laird of Burdsyards	001	00	00
The lands of Fleuris	000	06	08
Lands of Grieshop and Brumyshore	004	00	00
The lands of Brodie	010	00	00
The lands of Cowbin	008	00	00
The lands of Drumreach	002	00	00
The Sea croft of Kyntessok	000	06	08
of Dernway	000	06	08
The Laird of Calder for Moyland	002	00	00
The lands of Hills & Haynings	000	06	08
	<hr/>		
	186	06	06

TAXT ROLL OF THE SHERRIFFDOME OF BAMFE.

BAMFE.

	<i>Lib. s. d.</i>
The lands of the Forest of Enzie propertie and tenendrie .	100 00 00
Lands of the Forest of Boyne propertie and tenendrie .	060 00 00
Lands of Strathoun propertie and tenendrie .	040 00 00
Grandonachtie [Glendowachie] propertie and tenendrie .	020 00 00
Rothiemay and Corakenow [?]	030 00 00
The lands of Troup propertie and tenendrie .	020 00 00
The lands of Inverugie propertie and tenendrie .	040 00 00
Lands of Deskfuird propertie and tenendrie .	020 00 00
Lands of Thaynedom of Boyne .	046 13 04
The lands of Kilburne .	003 00 00
The lands of Tulliecallon .	003 00 00
The lands of Inverbroche [sic]	004 00 00
The lands of Lesmurdie .	003 00 00
The lands of Keithmuire propertie and tenendrie .	010 00 00
The lands of Corromes propertie and tenendrie .	006 00 00
The lands of Abericher [Abirchirder] propertie and tenendrie .	030 00 00
The lands of Drummakeith propertie and tenendrie .	003 00 00
The lands of Ratty .	016 13 04
Inde to the Kirk xiijs 1111d.	
The lands of Netherdale .	008 00 00
Inde to the kirke .	003 06 08
Lands of Druirbright and Glenbeg .	005 00 00
The lands of Carnousies .	010 00 00
To the Kirk .	001 06 08
The lands of Conway .	010 00 00
Lands of Inchervin and Cuvirme [Kilburne] .	005 00 00
To the Kirk .	001 08 04
The lands of Gartule .	012 00 00
Lands of Balvenie propertie and tenendrie .	040 00 00
The lands of Sandlant .	002 00 00
The lands of Durne .	010 00 00
To the Kirk .	001 00 00
The lands of Baldavie .	004 00 00
To the Kirk .	002 00 00
The lands of Aehanasse .	002 00 00
The lands of Ardmallie and Culscarly .	005 00 00
The lands of Bunchlaw [Bremlaw] .	001 00 00
The lands of Outlaw and Tibert .	005 00 00

		<i>Lib. s. d.</i>
BAMFF.	The lands of Muldavit	001 00 00
—	The lands of Auchinhamperis	003 00 00
	The lands of Strathalvet propertie and tenendrie	010 00 00
	To the Kirk	006 13 04
	The lands of Findlater	005 00 00
	To the Kirk	003 00 00
	The fourt part and eighteen part of Castle field	000 06 08

The queen's lands that pays yearly to the Exchequer:—

The lands of Pittendrech	008 00 00
The lands of Ordie	004 00 00
to the Kirk	001 06 00
The lands of Blairshinnoch	005 00 00
to the Kirk	007 00 00

THE SPIRITUALL LANDS OF THE SHIRE OF BAMFF.

The Kirklands of Rothven	010 00 00
The Bishop of Aberdeen's lands	015 00 00
The lands of Strathieley pertaining to Abbot of Kinloss	040 00 00
The lands of Strathieley pertaining to Bishop of Moray	020 00 00
The lands of Galbots pertaining to my Lord Aberdeen	006 00 00
The lands of Dunlugus and Muirden	005 00 00
Kirkton of Strathalvet and Innerichen	004 00 00
The lands of Cuterick [<i>sic</i> , Auchorsk]	001 06 08
The lands of Lychinok [Lithnet]	001 06 08
The lands of Forgline	005 00 00
	<hr/> 737 01 08

ABERDEIN. TAXT ROLL OF THE SHIREFEDOM OF ABERDEIN.

The barony of Huntly or Strathbogie	200 00 00
The barony of Slains the Earle of Erroll's	100 00 00
The Lord Elphinston's lands of Kildrumy	060 00 00
The Lord Erskine's lands of Kelly and Balhagardy	040 00 00
The Earle Marshall for Aden	043 00 00
Item, for Kyntore and Skeyne	021 10 00
The lord Sinclair for the lands of Newburgh	021 00 00

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
The Lord Forbes propertie and tenandrie	040	00	00	ABERDEIN.
The Lord Borthwick for Aberdoure	030	00	00	—
James Gordon of Methlick for the same	008	00	00	
The Laird of Tulliegowny	002	00	00	
The Laird of Johnisleys for the same	002	00	00	
The laird of Pitsligo	040	00	00	
The Laird of Tulquhon for the same	020	00	00	
The Laird of Tollies forbes	012	00	00	
The Laird of Brux for the barony thereof	018	00	00	
The Laird of Asloun for Synnaboth	002	00	00	
John Forbes of Bairness	009	00	00	
The Laird of Skene	010	00	00	
The Laird of Maddler for the same and Foulshunter	009	00	00	
The Laird of Thanestoun and Kinnellar	003	00	00	
The Laird of Clocaroquteyes Forbes	001	00	00	
The Laird of Johnstoun propertie and tenendrie	020	00	00	
Laird of Geicht for barony of Sheves	012	00	00	
The Laird of Pitodrie for Carvechin and Gileumstoun	010	00	00	
James Gordon for the lands held of the Queen	008	00	00	
The Laird of Littlefoley	002	00	00	
The Laird of Aberzeldie	006	00	00	
The Laird of Dalgetty	020	00	00	
The Laird of Muiresk for part of Auchterless	010	00	00	
The Laird of Esselmonth	010	00	00	
The Laird of Bokgollie [<i>sic</i> , Bucholy]	008	00	00	
The Laird of Dumbreck	003	00	00	
The Laird of Achmaly [? Achmacoy]	003	00	00	
The Laird of Craigiefintry	003	00	00	
The Laird of Pitmedden Abercrombie	006	00	00	
The Laird of Geight for Fetterletter	001	00	00	
The Laird of Balnaraig	003	00	00	
William Blakhall for Barraucht and Finersie	003	00	00	
The Laird of Frendraucht	050	00	00	
The Laird of Philorth	020	00	00	
The Laird of Fedderat	020	00	00	
The Laird of Fyvie for the barony thereof	040	00	00	
The Laird of Invermarkie for Ardgraine	003	00	00	
The Laird of Schechin for Balgouny and Fingask	020	00	00	
The Laird of Auchinhuiff	009	00	00	
The Laird of Foveran	020	00	00	
The Laird of Meldrum	010	00	00	
The Laird of Udny and Auchlevin	010	00	00	

		<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
ABERDEIN.	William King for Barraucht and Bourtie	003	00	00
—	The Laird of Drum	030	00	00
	The Laird of Creichie	006	00	00
	The Laird of Balquhen	010	00	00
	The Laird of Pitcapill	005	00	00
	The Laird of Garntullie for Slee, Muncuffer, and Fortrie	009	00	00
	Thomas Tulloch for part of Muncuffer	006	00	00
	The Laird of Glenbervie for Kemnay	005	00	00
	The Laird of Inneraloquhy	003	00	00
	Andro Chamber of Strequhen	003	00	00
	The Laird of Halzaird	003	00	00
	The Laird of Innermarkie for part of Creithie	001	00	00
	The Laird of Dalgarnofintrie	003	00	00
	The Laird of Bodom	002	00	00
	The Laird of Straloche for part of Creithie	002	00	00
	The Laird of Fyvie for part of Auchterless	020	00	00
	The Laird of Mayne	006	00	00
	Thomas Menzies of Pitfoddels	004	00	00
	Jon Grant of Baldallaucht for Inveravan	004	00	00
	William Strauchan of Glenkindie for the same	006	00	00
	John Leith portioner of Barns for his part	003	00	00
	The Laird of Locht for his part of Kyndrocht	000	10	00
	John Panton of Pitmedden for his lands of Allachin	006	00	00
	Ochterellon	004	00	00
	Towie Barclay	020	00	00
	Ochtertoun and Logyruij [Logie Ruthven]	003	00	00
	Rainstoun and Mosstoun	003	00	00
	The Laird of Stanewood for the same & Muchells	020	00	00
	The Laird of Ouchterculle	006	00	00
	The Laird of Craigor [? Craigievar] for the same	009	00	00
	Patrick Leith for his lands of Harthill	005	00	00
	Jonnet Leith for Aberzeldie and her part of Barnes	006	00	00
	William Blackhall of that Ilk	002	00	00
	Thomas Crawfurd [<i>sic</i> , ? Copland] for the lands of Udauch	006	00	00
	Thomas Urrquhart for the lands of Fisherie	009	00	00
	Thomas Chalmer for Lands of Culz and Methlik [?]	003	00	00
	Portioner of Lautheris [Laithers] for the same	006	00	00
	James Innes for the lands of Touchs and Pittfour	003	00	00
	Gilbert Innes and Alexander Irvine for Rothiebrisbane	001	00	00
	Alexander Fraser of Durrous for Beltie	003	00	00
	John Strauchan of Lenturk for the same	003	00	00
	Andro Wood for his part of Fynersie	001	00	00

	Lib.	s.	d.	
The Laird of Mayne for his lands of Rothven	006	00	00	ABERDEIN.
The Laird of Pitcurre for Drumblait	009	00	00	—
Alexander Dunbar for Peltfomerie [<i>sic</i> , Pitfindrie]	001	10	00	
George Creichton for Conzie	001	10	00	
Laird of Rattie for lands of Ardeone and Buchanstoun	003	00	00	
The Laird of Porterstoun for the same	003	00	00	
James Wood for his lands of Wauss and Birness	006	00	00	
William Burnett for Gask	002	00	00	
The Laird of Colleroroquhie, Lesley	001	10	00	
Lord Glamis for his lands of Buthilrie, Courtistoun, and Drumgowan	020	00	00	
The Laird of Kinfaunes for his lands of Lumphanan	010	00	00	
The Laird of Innermarkie for Monycabell [Monycabok]	003	00	00	
The Laird of Crabstoun	002	00	00	
William Hay of Urie for Cromongorth	010	00	00	
Geo. Gordon for his lands of Durlatheris	010	00	00	
The Lord Innermeith for his lands of Durlatheris	020	00	00	
Ros of Auchlossin, for Auchlossin	003	00	00	
Alexander Gordon for Brakely and Midletoun of Knokmelows	002	00	00	
Alexander Cuming of Culter for his lands of Culter Cuming	015	00	00	
The lands of Drumers pertaining to W ^m . Gordon	002	00	00	

THE KINGS LANDS WITHIN THE SHIRE OF ABERDEEN.

The lands of Stradie [Strathdee] Cromarr and Braemarr gives yearly to the Exchequer	600	00	00
Alexander Leslie of Wardess gives yearly by Exchequer	220	00	00
Item, His Graces lands in Cowll holden feu in Laird of Drums hands	009	00	00
Item, His Grace's fewlands of O'neill, Kinraigie Muirtoun	014	16	00
Whereof lib. 13, 10s. to the King and lib. 1, 6s. to the Bishop of Aberdeen which lands are in the hands of Patrick Forbes.			
Item, The barous of Inqueist forsaid keuns not perfytlie the Queen's Grace's lands forsaid of old extent, but refers the same to the Rolls of Exchequr.			

THE SPIRITUALL MEN'S LANDS WITHIN SAID SHIRE.

The Archbishop of St Andrews his lands and baronies of Moniemusk	040	00	00
The bishop of Aberdeens lands of Birse, Tullinessel, Rayne, Davioch	080	00	00

		<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
ABERDEIN.	The Abbot of Abberbrothieke lands of Tarves and Fyvie	. . . . .	020	00 00
—	The Abbot of Lyndores lands of Fintry and Coolsamoney	. . . . .	100	00 00
	The Abbot of Deirs lands	. . . . .	020	00 00
	The Abbot of Cowpars lands	. . . . .	004	00 00
	The Abbot of Kinloss lands	. . . . .	000	13 04
	The Pryor of Moniemusk lands and Mayns thereof	. . . . .	005	00 00
	The Parson of Kingcardins lands and barony of O'neill	. . . . .	013	06 08
	The Parson of Turiffs lands of Kirkton of Turiffe	. . . . .	005	00 00
	The Prior of St Andrew's lands of Kirkton of Bortie	. . . . .	001	00 00
	The Dean of Aberdeen's lands of Deantown and Dilspro	. . . . .	002	00 00
	The Parson of Balhelvies lands of Blartoun	. . . . .	001	00 00
	The Princepall of the College of Aberdeen's lands of Colyne	. . . . .	
	Badnakeddle Ardrail and Kirkton of Slains	. . . . .	005	00 00
	The lands of Westshall	. . . . .	006	13 04
	The Parson of Oyne's lauds of Kirkton of Oyne	. . . . .	002	00 00
	Mr Arthur Telfer's lands of Kirkton of Obyne	. . . . .	000	10 00
	The Viecar of Forogis [Forgue] lands of the Kirkton thereof	. . . . .	001	00 00
	The Theasaurer of Aberdeens lands of Kirkton of Daviot & Mounie	. . . . .	003	06 08
	The Archdean of Aberdeen's lands of the Kirkton of Rayne	. . . . .	003	06 08
	The lands of Spittell of the Sub-chantorie	. . . . .	002	00 00
	The Parson of Innernochty lands of Kilbothick	. . . . .	002	00 00
	The Chantor of Aberdeens lands of the Kirkton of Auchterles	. . . . .	001	00 00
	The Kirkton of Kikrymorie [<i>sic</i> , Kildrummie]	. . . . .	000	10 00
	Pittentorg pertaining to the parson of Cuishny	. . . . .	000	10 00
	The Kirkton of Glenbucket	. . . . .	000	10 00
	The Parson of Cletts lands, ane plough of Christs Kirk	. . . . .	000	10 00
	The Parson of Moniemusks lands of Bavak	. . . . .	001	00 00
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		2571	02	08

KINCARDIN. RETOUR OF THE LANDS IN THE SHERIFFDOM
 OF KINCARDIN.

The Barrony of Tullieboy	. . . . .	003	00 00
Park of Drum and Badarow	. . . . .	002	00 00
Straichan and Culperso	. . . . .	020	00 00
Leyes	. . . . .	010	00 00
Durris	. . . . .	010	00 00
Crechnitillie Regis	. . . . .	002	00 00
Fineone [also Findone]	. . . . .	008	00 00

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
The Baronie of Cowie viz. Elsich, Muchalls and Urie	020	00	00	KINCARDIN.
Fettereso	020	00	00	—
Uras	010	00	00	
Dunottar	005	00	00	
Hiltoun and Linniger	005	00	00	
Barony of Glenbervy and Barres, Auchkedie and Inchmarlo pertaining to the Laird of Glenbervy in all retoured to	027	00	00	
Thanestoun	002	00	00	
Easter Kynneff, Buitift and Largisland with the pendicles	006	00	00	
Pitcarvy	005	00	00	
Allerdes	010	00	00	
The barony of Arbuthnot	020	00	00	
The other nine parts of Innerbervy pertaining to Earl Marischall, the laird of Arbuthnot, Halgreen & Mr David Lindsay	003	00	00	
Benholme	010	00	00	
Slains and Fawsdie	001	00	00	
The lands of Arbirnie	001	00	00	
Balhauder [Balhandro]	005	00	00	
Laurantoun	010	00	00	
Jaickistoun Skidrickmur	002	00	00	
Craigie	006	00	00	
Bardrepertoun [Wardropertoun]	004	00	00	
Canterland & Cuningstoun	005	00	00	
Morphie Meikle	010	00	00	
Morphie Fraser	010	00	00	
Haltoun and Balmalidie	005	00	00	
Englishmadie	003	00	00	
The Barony of Barnis	015	00	00	
Dulledies	004	00	00	
Dissoloun [Discloune]	003	00	00	
Woidecomes [Woodtone]	002	00	00	
Newdesk	002	00	00	
Balfour	001	00	00	
Balmayre	010	00	00	
Craignestoun & Drumellie	002	00	00	
Glenshauch	002	00	00	
Drumtochtie	001	00	00	
The Barony of Monydnis	010	00	00	
Cairntoun	005	00	00	
Coulie	003	00	00	
Portertoun	001	00	00	
Whiterigs and Redmyre	002	00	00	

			<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
KINCARDIN.	Middleton	.	006	00	00
—	Halkertoun	.	006	00	00
	Thornetoun	.	005	00	00
	Easter Strache	.	002	00	00
	Pittarow	.	003	00	00
	Drumnager	.	002	00	00
	Garvoeck	.	020	00	00
	Nether Craigneston	.	002	00	00
	Wester Kyneff	.	003	00	00
The thanedom of Fettercairn, Aberlethnot pertaining to John Wood, John Strachan, and to the Laird of Brodland in the haill	.	.	006	00	00
			<u>378</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>00</u>

ANGUS.

THE TAXT ROLL OF ANGUS.

QUARTER OF DUNDIE.

<i>Imprimis,</i> The barony of Keithymore pertaining to the Earl of Buchan his pairt thereof	005	00	00
The barony of Newtyre and Ochtertyre in the hands of my Lord Oliphant and Pitcur	020	00	00
Tullibodies part of Keithymore	010	00	00
The barony of Nevay	005	00	00
The barony of Esse	010	00	00
The Haltoun of do.	002	00	00
The barony of Glamis	025	00	00
The lands of Powrie-Ogilvie with Wester Powrie	018	00	00
The lands of Thornetoun	004	00	00
The lands of Wester Drummone	002	10	00
The lands of Easter Drummone	002	10	00
The lands of Haystoun & Scrogiefield	004	00	00
The lands of Brigtown Straichane	006	00	00
The lands of Innerichtie	004	00	00
lands of Kinealdrum with tenents and tenendries	013	06	08
The barony of Innerarity	020	00	00
The lands of Meikleour	004	00	00
The lands of Kirkbuddo	003	00	00

		<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
The barony of Duny		050	00	00	ANGUS.
The lands of Achinleck		004	00	00	—
The lands of Easter Brightie		003	00	00	
The lands of Ardwrie		003	00	00	
The lands of Lawis and Baldowy		003	00	00	
The Kirktown of Monyfith		003	00	00	
The Grange of Monyfith		006	00	00	
The lands of Athebetoun [? Auchedin]		005	00	00	
The lands of Balmossy and Eglismuth		006	00	00	
The lands of Balgillo Gray		003	00	00	
The lands of Lumlathin		005	00	00	
The lands of Kingany with Legisland		003	00	00	
The lands of Unoquhy		003	00	00	
The lands of Finlarge		002	00	00	
The lands of Wester Brichtie		008	00	00	
The lands of Garryes		003	00	00	
The lands of Maynes of Balumbie		003	00	00	
The Westfield of Dundie		001	00	00	
The barony of Dudhope with tenents and tenendries		015	00	00	
The lands of Drumgeith		001	00	00	
The lands of Pitcarro		002	00	00	
The lands of Gotherestoun		000	13	04	
The Maynes of Strathduchtie [<i>sic</i>]		002	00	00	
The lands of Whytefield		002	00	00	
The lands of Balmurie		003	00	00	
The halfe lands of Tiling, Campbell		010	00	00	
The other half therof, Maxwell		010	00	00	
The lands of Balkello		000	10	00	
The lands of Baltherome [<i>sic</i>]		002	00	00	
The barony of Auchterhous		013	06	08	
The lands of Scottistoun		003	00	00	
The lands of Hedderlaw <i>alias</i> Henrystoun		005	00	00	
The lands of Adamestoun		002	00	00	
The barony of Lundie		012	00	00	
The lands of Ardblair and Baldowrie		006	00	00	
The lands of Erlistradichtie Maynis		002	00	00	
The lands of Petty		005	00	00	
The lands of Pitcur, Gask, and Balovie		005	00	00	
The lands of Balewry [<i>sic</i>]		005	00	00	
The lands of Wester Kelor		005	00	00	
The lands of Balgillowy, Blair		005	00	00	
The lands of Lederieff 3 lib.		001	00	00	

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
ANGUS. The lands of Baldovan	001	00	00
— The third part lands of Miltoun Craig	003	00	00
The lands of Claverhouse	002	00	00

QUARTER OF KYREMURE.

The lands of Panlathie and third part of Pitcomry	003	00	00
The two part lands of Pitcomry	001	00	00
The lands of Pitmowis	002	00	00
The barony of Craigs, Glenegley Wester Dary, Easter Craigs and Overeraigs 20 lib.	010	00	00
The lands of Wester Craigs	002	00	00
The lands of Drumsloquyes	003	00	00
The lands of Auchraney beside Airlie	002	00	00
The lands of Baithlowmanes	002	00	00
The lands of Formnal and Fornathie	005	00	00
The barony of Linthrathin	020	00	00
The lands of Glenquharitie	001	00	00
The lands of Easter Campsie and Balnavele	005	00	00
The lands of Wester Campsie	005	00	00
The lands of Cruden Barclay	005	00	00
The Maynes of Airlie	005	00	00
The land of Redy & Kynaltie	005	00	00
The lands of Baikie, propertie and tenendrie	020	00	00
Longlands quarter of Brydestoun	001	00	00
The lands of Cuikston and halfe of Blacktoun	003	00	00
The lands of Ruthven Davie	005	00	00
Brigtoun of Ruthven with the Mill	002	00	00
The barony of Clova	010	00	00
Lands of Cortaquhey propertie and tenendrie	010	00	00
The lands of Glenprossen	004	00	00
The Kirktown of Keyremuir with the Mill	004	00	00
The Laird of Logies part of Kirkton	000	05	00
The barony of Innerquharitie	010	00	00
The lands of Cramonthynche [sic]	002	00	00
The lands of Kintyre	002	00	00
The lands of Balnagarno	002	00	00
The lands of Kineroquhies Easter and Wester	003	00	00
The lands of Auchlulie	002	00	00
The lands of Glaswell and Carnbirnis [? Tulbirnis]	004	00	00
The lands of Balmukaties	006	00	00

	<i>Lib. s. d.</i>	ANGUS.
The barony of Logie Wischart	010 00 00	—
The barony of Finhaven and Forest of Platane with tenendries	010 00 00	—
The halfe lands of Balingstor leyes	002 00 00	

QUARTER OF ABERBROTHOK.

The lands of Rossie of that ilk	008 00 00
The lands of Ullishawin	003 00 00
The lands of Baldovie, Melville	002 00 00
The lands of Dysert	003 00 00
Lands of Anainie	001 00 00
The lands of Fullertoun	002 00 00
The lands of Bonytoun	003 00 00
The landes of Baynemoyes [also Balnamounis].	002 00 00
The lands of Little Careary	002 00 00
The lands of Fetheys	007 00 00
The lands of Kynnell, propertie and tenendrie	020 00 00
The lands of Kynblathmont	010 00 00
The barony of Innerkelor	020 00 00
The lands of Kinnaird Carnegy	002 00 00
The lands of Connansyth	006 00 00
The barony of Guthry	010 00 00
The lands of Gardin with Preseock and Leock	007 00 00
The lands of Lunan, Ruthven and Drumkilbo each of them £5	015 00 00
The lands of Balmashanar	004 00 00
The lands of Flymington	003 00 00
The lands of Modway [Woodway] and Pochgarroch [Polgaroch]	008 00 00
The lands of Incheoch, Annastoun Bowlane	003 00 00
The lands of Achterforfar	002 00 00
The lands of Balglassy	006 00 00
The lands of Melgund Cramond	006 00 00
Lands of Melgund, Beaton	006 00 00
Innerpefferis and Haltoun	004 00 00
Barony of Kellie	020 00 00
Barony of Panmure with tenendries, etc.	040 00 00
The lands of Panbryd	005 00 00
The lands of Curing, Tirungis	006 00 00
The lands of Balgyes, M'Gill	004 00 00
The lands of Old Montrose	013 06 08
The lands of Muir Mylnis	001 00 00
Lands of Meikle Careany	004 00 00
Lands of Muir Leddriwood	004 00 00

ANGUS.	QUARTER OF BRECHIN.	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The lands of Newbigging, Chambers	001	10	00
The halfe lands of Arrot of that Ilk	005	00	00
The lands of Luchland	005	00	00
The lands of Cuikston beside Brechine	001	00	00
The lands of Carreldston	010	00	00
The lands of Balnabreich	003	00	00
The lands of Watterston	006	00	00
The lands of Kynaber	005	00	00
Lands of Burnfield	005	00	00
The barony of Tanadaes	020	00	00
The lands of Memas	004	00	00
The lands of Wester Ogil	005	00	00
Kinzaltie propertie and tenendrie pertaining to the Earle of Buchan	014	00	00
The barony of Ferney	020	00	00
Barony of Menmuir propertie and tenendrie	020	00	00
Lands of Boigtoun and Balhavie	005	00	00
Lands of Glenesk	050	00	00
Lands of Dunloppie	013	00	00
Lands of Pearth and Balloquhy	010	00	00
Lands of Gallauray, Oliphant	006	00	00
Lands of Craigois	003	00	00
Barony of Dune	020	00	00
Lands of Pitforkie	002	00	00
Feu lands of temporality of Brechin	020	00	00
		1129	18	04

PEARTH. THE TAXT ROLL OF THE SCHIREFDOM OF PEARTH.

Foulis in the hands of Gray . . . . .	. . . . .	020	00	00
Kingudie in hands of Scrymgeor . . . . .	. . . . .	020	00	00
Longforgan in hands of Lords Gray and Glamis . . . . .	. . . . .	020	00	00
Inchistures Lord Glamis & Kinnaird . . . . .	. . . . .	015	00	00
Polgavie in hands of Hay of Yester and Maxwell . . . . .	. . . . .	006	00	00
Barony of Balegirno, Lord Crichton & Dirleton . . . . .	. . . . .	015	00	00
Foss in hands of Earl of Athol . . . . .	. . . . .	005	00	00
Kinnaird in hands of Lord Kinnaird . . . . .	. . . . .	014	00	00

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Rait in the hands of Bruce	014	00	00	PEARTH.
Cardney held by the Earle of Rothes	010	00	00	—
Buttergask, Colace, Kinossie Langlands	015	00	00	
Buttergask in hands of Lord Gray	005	00	00	
Barony of Aberdalgie, Gask and Dupplin held by Lord Oliphant	032	00	00	
Barony of Ruthven & pertinents	030	00	00	
Barony of Craigie in hands of Ross	020	00	00	
Barony of Kinfauns in hands of Charteris, Chambers and Ross	015	00	00	
Gairntullie in the hands of Stewart	010	00	00	
Monyvaird in hands of Toshach	010	00	00	
Glastoun in the hands of Herring	015	00	00	
Callie in the hands of Butler	002	00	00	
Muirtoun of Ardblair in hands of Blair	004	00	00	
Barony of Rattray in the hands of Atholl	016	00	00	
Tullibarnie with the pertinents in the hands of Murray	030	00	00	
Kincairn in hands of Lord Graham	020	00	00	
Strowan in the hands of Athol, Robertsons of Faskally and Strowan	020	00	00	
Lude in the hands of Inchmartin	005	00	00	
Earldom of Atholl	050	00	00	
Lochwood and Forest of Cluney	010	00	00	
Barony of Weyme held by Menzies	020	00	00	
Monerife	015	00	00	
Quarterum Oliphant of Pitcathlie	001	00	00	
Barony of Ogilvie in hands of Murray	020	00	00	
Barony of Alyth in hands of Earl of Crawford	030	00	00	
Barony of Baltrodie in hands of Crawford	016	00	00	
Ardorney in Scrymgeors hands	004	00	00	
Inchmartin in the hands of Ogilvy	010	00	00	
Abernethy (exceptis terris admiralitatus)	050	00	00	
Logicamond held by Hay	020	00	00	
Hiltoun and Kirkton Maillars	010	00	00	
Aberuthven in Lord Grahams hands	010	00	00	
Kelty in the hands of Bonar	005	00	00	
Blair-strowie in hands of Barclay	005	00	00	
Kippenross in hands of Kinross	010	00	00	
Ardargie in hands of Oliphant . . . . .	...		
Polmais, Cunningham Murray	005	00	00	
Rodger fieldie held by Livingston	005	00	00	
Ochtermuchany in hands of Cunningham	020	00	00	
Fingask in hands of Dundas	005	00	00	
Keir in the hands of Stirling	025	00	00	

		<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
PEARLTH. Glenegles in hands of Haldane	.	.	.	020 00 00
— Fordell in hands of Scrymgeor	.	.	.	010 00 00
Bandoch in Earl of Crawfords hands	.	.	.	006 00 00
Pitfour in hands of Cochrane	.	.	.	004 00 00
Abernytie in hands of Crichton	.	.	.	010 00 00
Meigle in Earl of Crawford's hands	.	.	.	020 00 00
Monorgan, do.	.	.	.	006 00 00
Kneeland in hands of Earl Marischal	.	.	.	001 00 00
Wester Eslundie [Esindy] in hands of Blair	.	.	.	002 00 00
Forleyis held by Laird of Moneur	.	.	.	002 00 00
Easter Eslundie held by Dowhill	.	.	.	004 00 00
Unthank in hands of Moneur	.	.	.	002 00 00
Kinloch in hands of Lindsay & Scrymgeor	.	.	.	010 00 00
Kinnmonth in hands of Tullie and Ramsay	.	.	.	005 00 00
Archalzae in hands of Oliphant	.	.	.	002 00 00
Drumlochie in hands of Chamber	.	.	.	004 00 00
North & West Ballo held by Scrymgeor	.	.	.	001 10 00
Dunerub in the hands of Rollok	.	.	.	005 00 00
Three quarter of Monzie (Scotts)	.	.	.	012 00 00
Thanesland of Dynning in hands of Rollock	.	.	.	003 00 00
Kippens held by Haldan	.	.	.	005 00 00
Murthlie held by Abereromby	.	.	.	010 00 00
Muling held by Ferguson	.	.	.	002 00 00
Forgedenie held by Crichton and Halliburton	.	.	.	020 00 00
The Lordship of Methven	.	.	.	030 00 00
The Lordship of Monteith	.	.	.	100 00 00
The barony of Errol	.	.	.	100 00 00
Lands of Kinnoull	.	.	.	020 00 00
Barony of Innermeith	.	.	.	020 00 00
Lands of Balhousie	.	.	.	005 00 00
Cartoek held by Barclay of Towie	.	.	.	010 00 00
Luncartie held by Pitscottie	.	.	.	005 00 00
Bamffe held by Ramsay	.	.	.	015 00 00
Pitwhannartie held by Keir	.	.	.	004 00 00
Barony of Drummond, Cargill and Kingardin held by Lord Drummond	.	.	.	100 00 00
Gormock held by Butter	.	.	.	005 00 00
Finlarit held by Campbell	.	.	.	030 00 00
Auchmayat held by James Campbell	.	.	.	002 00 00
Glensheoch, Glendorch in hands of Arthur Campbell	.	.	.	006 00 00
Bovane, Craigor, Easter Arquhalzie in hands of Maenab	.	.	.	003 00 00
Lands of Ardehastle and Defaunes, held by Inverpeffrey	.	.	.	004 00 00

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Tulliehetill in hands of Riddoch	010	00	00 PEARTH.
Barony of Strathyre held by Buchanan	010	00	00 —
Ardowan held by Haldan & Napier	020	00	00
Ragortoun held by Crichton and Ruthven	020	00	00
The Ladie Banden 3rd part therof	002	00	00
Cortley held by Methven	020	00	00
Barony of Moneur	030	00	00
Easter Elcho, Balchabrance and Craigtown Weymiss	004	00	00
The temple lands of Muthill	020	00	00
Moness held by Fleming	002	00	00
Drumsewan	002	00	00
Fandowie	002	00	00
Glendovaek held by Balwearie	010	00	00
Strathardle in hands of Maxwell Weymes & Scott	030	00	00
Lukie, Strowie held by Bishop of Dunblane	005	00	00
Cultmalindie held by Bruce	010	00	00
Carnbaldie in hands of Bonar	005	00	00
Barony of Ochtergavin (Ross)	002	00	00
Cuthilgourdie held by Douglas of Pitcairn	015	00	00
Ratovin (?) held by Rattray	000	10	00
Barony of Kelor held by Locheven	010	00	00
Easter Monerciffe	002	00	00
Wester do.	002	00	00
Tilbermalloch	002	00	00
Dalpatrick 3 parts	003	15	00
	<u>1598</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>00</u>

RETOUR OF FREEHOLDERS OF STRATHERNE.

Boirland pertaining to Drummond	060	00	00
Wester Cambuschiney pertaining to James Chisholm of Cromlix and Malcolm Kinross of Kippenrate equallie	003	06	08
Pitzellony pertaining to John Drummond	003	00	00
Coudoun pertaining to John Murray of Aberuchill	002	00	00
Comry	005	00	00
Duchlag in hands of Alex. Drummond of Megor	002	00	00
Orehill pertaining to Mungo Graham	004	00	00
Cowgask pertaining to my Lord Gowrie	005	00	00
Cultiequhey	005	00	00
Half of Ardoch pertaining to Cultiequhey	000	13	04
Dundovan Lindsay pertaining to Lord Lindsay	005	00	00
Quarter of Monzie pertaining to Andro Toscheoch	004	00	00

		Lib. s. d.
PEARTH. Fossoquhey . . . . .	.	015 00 00
— Auchlinistyes pertaining to Lord Marr . . . . .	.	005 00 00
Strathie-chamber pertaining to Bothayock younger . . . . .	.	005 00 00
Strathie-boyes . . . . .	.	002 00 00
Pitmadie pertaining to Walter Tullock . . . . .	.	003 06 08
Rossie Elphinstoun . . . . .	.	005 00 00
Colquhylie pertaining to John Drummond and James Chisholm of Cromlin . . . . .	.	005 00 00
Megors pertaining to Alexander Drummond . . . . .	.	005 00 00
Clauchadroinn pertaining to Patrick Cairney . . . . .	.	002 00 00
Panholls pertaining to William Graham . . . . .	.	008 00 00
Tullieallan . . . . .	.	020 00 00
Carnbo Stewart pertaining to Garntullie . . . . .	.	001 00 00
Arnebeg pertaining to the Laird of Glenurchie . . . . .	.	005 06 08
Darro pertaining to him . . . . .	.	002 13 04
Edlinkip " " . . . . .	.	005 00 00
Kingartmor " " . . . . .	.	005 00 00
Eisthill with the hill pertaining to James Chisholm . . . . .	.	002 13 04
Dauchlewny pertaining to Henry Stirling of Ardoch . . . . .	.	003 00 00
Balhaldie pertaining to the Laird of Drumquhasill . . . . .	.	008 00 00
Drumess [Drumness] pertaining to the Laird of Keir . . . . .	.	002 00 00
Kippennrate . . . . .	.	003 06 08
Culyngs Drummond pertaining to Alex. Drummond of Megors . . . . .	.	003 06 08
Kilbryd pertaining to my Lord Grahame . . . . .	.	020 00 00
Dullaries pertaining to Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre . . . . .	.	004 00 00
Ouchinpheloch pertaining to John Murray of Strowan and Alex- ander Drumond of Megors . . . . .	.	002 00 00
Straid pertaining to Strowan . . . . .	.	005 00 00
Finglen pertaining to him and William Reddoch . . . . .	.	005 00 00
Auchinboyes and Ballinlews pertaining to the Laird of Durie . . . . .	.	006 00 00
Freuch [or Fornoth] pertaining to James Chisholm . . . . .	.	005 00 00
Drumshork pertaining to Alexander Drummond of Megor . . . . .	.	000 13 04
Garvoch held by Graham . . . . .	.	005 00 00
Summa . . . . .	.	<u>268 06 09</u>

RETOUR OF THE FREEHOLDERS IN MONTEITH.

Burnbank, Boirfield, Culziechat, and Easter Arnat pertaining to Laird Muschet . . . . .	.	005 00 00
Arnegivoun, Forrester and Campbell . . . . .	.	005 00 00
Gartmoir pertaining to Elizabeth Erskine . . . . .	.	005 00 00

	<i>Lb. s. d.</i>
Gartavertoun pertaining to Andro Macfarlane	002 00 00 PEARTH
do. , to William Graham	001 00 00 —
Achyle pertaining to James Stirling	001 00 00
Brochoill pertaining to Baron Leitch	000 06 08
Boquhopes pertaining to Laird Norie	008 00 00
Drumzie pertaining to John Drummond	003 00 00
Drumzie pertaining to Patrick Graham	000 06 00
The lands pertaining to George Graham of Boquhople	005 00 00
Torrie Wester pertaining to Walter Graham	001 00 00
Dullator pertaining to my Lord Argyll	002 00 00
Callintowie [sic] and Cambuswallace pertaining to Duntreath	006 00 00
Boquhople and Brockland Wester pertaining to Keir	003 06 08
Leny pertaining to the Laird of Leney	008 00 00
Drumzie pertaining to Donald Campbell <i>alias</i> Robertson	003 00 00
Balemart pertaining to Walter Buchanan	001 05 00
	060 04 04

TAXT ROLL OF THE SHERIFFDOME OF FFYFE.

FFYFE.

QUARTER OF EDYN.

The barony of Arngosk with Kippo	016 00 00
Cathokill	001 00 00
Bacanquell [Balcanquill]	003 00 00
Pitineartie and Lady Urquhart	002 00 00
The Easter part of Strathmeglo	003 00 00
Easter Pitlour	003 00 00
Wester Pitlour	003 00 00
Dempsterstoun with Lagytlands	003 00 00
Westerdrone	004 00 00
Redie	001 00 00
Hildron	001 00 00
The barony of Balnabreich	015 00 00
Dunbug	008 00 00
Cullerney	005 00 00
Balmiediesyde	004 00 00
Pitanchope	003 00 00
Easter Lumbany	003 00 00
Wester Lumbany	003 00 00

		<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
FFYFE.	Pitcairley [Pittarlie] .	004	00	00
—	Mugdrum .	001	00	00
	Parbroth, Ladisfrone, Seatoun .	008	00	00
	Ladisfrone Barclay .	001	00	00
	Lochmalenny .	002	00	00
	Creich .	002	00	00
	The barony of Monquahany with the annuell of Ferney .	010	00	00
	The two Kynsleiff .	004	00	00
	Myrecarny .	004	00	00
	Pitblado .	004	00	00
	Hilcarny .	004	00	00
	Kilmarone .	005	00	00
	Tor .	001	00	00
	Killock [also Lilock] .	001	00	00
	The Month .	004	00	00
	Cringask [Kingask] .	001	00	00
	Pittincereiff .	003	00	00
	Foxtoun .	002	00	00
	Wester Ferney .	010	00	00
	Drumclothrop .	001	00	00
	Wester Rankellor .	002	00	00
	Kilquhiss .	001	00	00
	Carslogie with Tornakiters .	005	00	00
	Easter Forret with the annuell .	005	00	00
	Torecaithlock with the annuell .	003	00	00
	Kittedie and Craigfarquhar .	004	00	00
	Cruvy, Brighouse and Logie .	006	00	00
	The barony of Cruvy in propertie .	024	00	00
	Lucklaw .	002	00	00
	Torforret .	001	00	00
	Neather Caithlok .	003	00	00
	Segy .	004	00	00
	Luchers Bruce .	005	00	00
	Luchers Forbes with the tenendrie .	008	00	00
	Luchers Ramsay .	005	00	00
	Muncuris lands .	010	00	00
	The Rynd .	001	00	00
	Thaynslands [<i>vocat</i> Thamislands] .	002	00	00
	Strauchanrig lands [<i>sic</i>] .	000	10	00
	The quarter of Mortoun or Kippeshaid .	001	00	00
	The barony of Machatoun with tenents and tenendries .	008	00	00
	Little Friertoun [<i>sic</i>] .	001	00	00

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Floshill	002	00	00	FFYFE.
Innerdavet Lightoun	003	00	00	—
The Ferrie boat	003	00	00	
The Newtoun	002	00	00	
Innordavet Lessells	002	00	00	
Laverock law	001	00	00	
Sandfurd Nairne and Little Newton	002	00	00	
Balecomonth	002	00	00	
Kinneir	003	00	00	
Ballmullo	003	00	00	
Piteullo	003	00	00	
The fie lands of Lindores	001	00	00	
Craiglands of Friertoun	010	00	00	

THE CONSTABULARIE OF CRAILL.

Bawbett	001	00	00	
Kildunean	001	00	00	
Cuikstoun	001	00	00	
The barony of Cammo	005	00	00	
Newhall and Letham	004	00	00	
Baleomy	004	00	00	
Randerstoun	003	00	00	
Wilmestoun	003	00	00	
Pinecartoun and Pitteowie	002	00	00	
Ardrie	002	00	00	
Reidwalls	002	00	00	
Barnis	005	00	00	
Caplowy [also Caplie]	005	00	00	
Anstruther	005	00	00	
Balhousie and Gordounshall	005	00	00	
Balmouth	003	00	00	
Drumravock	001	00	00	
The barony of Cambie	010	00	00	
The barony of Kellie	020	00	00	
Abercrombie	005	00	00	
Balcaskie and Ewingstoun	008	00	00	
Ardross	010	00	00	
Kilbrathmont	006	00	00	
Rerris [Rires]	004	00	00	
Sandfurd Duddingstoun	003	00	00	
Kingeraig	004	00	00	

						Lib.	s.	d.
FFYFE.	Lathallan	.	.	.	.	.	004	00 00
—	Banniell	.	.	.	.	.	001	00 00
	Cassingray	.	.	.	.	.	004	00 00
	Stratharie	.	.	.	.	.	002	00 00
	Piteruvie	.	.	.	.	.	001	00 00
	Edindownie	.	.	.	.	.	001	10 00
	Gibblistoun	.	.	.	.	.	003	00 00
	Cameron	.	.	.	.	.	001	10 00
	Balcornie [Balcornie]	.	.	.	.	.	003	00 00
	Langsyd	.	.	.	.	.	000	10 00
	Keirns	.	.	.	.	.	002	00 00

QUARTER OF LEVIN.

The barony of Lundie	.	.	.	.	.	020	00	00
The barony of Tassis	.	.	.	.	.	006	00	00
The barony of Craighall	.	.	.	.	.	012	00	00
The third part of the barony of Craighall	.	.	.	.	.	006	00	00
Easter Pitscottie and Duray	.	.	.	.	.	004	00	00
Rumgallie	.	.	.	.	.	002	00	00
Wester Tarbet and halfe of Balwearie [? Balbirmie]	.	.	.	.	.	010	00	00
Sipsies	.	.	.	.	.	001	00	00
The two parts of Cassindillie	.	.	.	.	.	001	10	00
Carskendow	.	.	.	.	.	004	00	00
Skelpie	.	.	.	.	.	000	10	00
The barony of Quyhtie	.	.	.	.	.	010	00	00
The barony of Pitlessie	.	.	.	.	.	004	00	00
Burnturm	.	.	.	.	.	003	00	00
Dabufield [? Downfield]	.	.	.	.	.	002	00	00
Cletty	.	.	.	.	.	003	00	00
Castlefield of Cowpar	.	.	.	.	.	002	00	00
Coleistoun	.	.	.	.	.	001	00	00
Dury	.	.	.	.	.	006	00	00
Drumare	.	.	.	.	.	005	00	00
Kennowie	.	.	.	.	.	005	00	00
Donyface	.	.	.	.	.	003	00	00
Little Balcurroquhey [Balcuryquhy]	.	.	.	.	.	001	00	00
Meikle Balcurroquhey	.	.	.	.	.	005	00	00
Diving	.	.	.	.	.	002	00	00
Auchtermorny	.	.	.	.	.	004	00	00
Caraldstoun	.	.	.	.	.	002	00	00
Pyetstoun	.	.	.	.	.	001	00	00

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Ramelry	004	00	00	FFYFE.
Ballingall	002	00	00	—
Holkethill	003	00	00	
Ramsays Forther	001	00	00	
Wester Lathrisk	001	00	00	
Orky	001	00	00	
Easter Lathrisk	003	00	00	
Fairley's lands	000	10	00	
The south syde of Balbirny	002	00	00	
Bruntoun and Dadginche	012	00	00	
Markinch Easter	005	00	00	
Markinch Wester	002	00	00	
Tretoun and Newtoun	009	00	00	
Schethlin	005	00	00	
Balgony, Miltoun Hospital with pertinents	002	00	00	
The Maw	003	00	00	
Wemyss Easter	010	00	00	
Wemyss Wester	014	00	00	
Tulliebreck	001	00	00	
The East part of Dysert	012	00	00	
The West part of Dysert	008	00	00	
Ravinseraig, Wilstoun and Carnbarry	002	00	00	
Wester Touch	001	10	00	
Innertell	005	00	00	
Skeithney	002	00	00	
Easter Strathour	002	00	00	
Auchimontie	004	00	00	
Kymmonth [Kinninmonth]	002	00	00	
Cardownie	003	00	00	
The barony of Leslie with Strathanney and Pitcairne	020	00	00	
Glasslie	002	00	00	
Ballo	001	00	00	
Coneland	005	00	00	
Iandone	002	00	00	
Coule	001	00	00	
Powrane	000	10	00	
Kilgour	001	00	00	
Cashe	002	00	00	
Wester Urquhart and Middle Urquhart	003	00	00	
Lippe Urquhart	001	00	00	
Corstoun	002	00	00	

FFYFE.

THE QUARTER OF INNERKEITHING.

		Lib.	s.	d.
Balraine	.	002	00	00
Wester Balelie	.	001	00	00
The barony of Aberdour—viz, the Maynes, Dauchie, Humbers and two Balbartains	.	020	00	00
Glasmouth with the pertinents	.	020	00	00
The Castlerigs of Kinghorne	.	000	10	00
Easter Pittiedie	.	001	10	00
Wester Pittiedie	.	001	10	00
Tyrie, Seifield, and Grange	.	010	00	00
Lord Glamis land in Kinghorne	.	012	00	00
Dalgathie	.	005	00	00
Cowcairny	.	003	00	00
The barony of Fordell	.	016	00	00
Pittadro	.	005	00	00
Balbrogie and Castelland	.	007	00	00
Deulls (?) and Spenserfield	.	004	00	00
Hillfield, Brodland, and Mill land	.	010	00	00
The barony of Rossyth	.	016	00	00
The Wester part of Lochersrie [Locherschyre]	.	014	00	00
The Loch heid	.	001	00	00
Lochgellie	.	003	00	00
Ludfinnante [or Lumphanan ?]	.	003	00	00
Pitcarne and Cowquahales	.	006	00	00
Raith, Glenistou and Powgull	.	003	00	00
The Easter part of Locharshire	.	004	00	00
The Muirtoun, Strarudie, and Drumdonald	.	002	00	00
The two part of East Newton	.	001	00	00
Balbathie	.	002	00	00

THE QUARTER OF DUNFERMLING.

Pittenerieffe, Galorig and Clune	.	004	00	00
Urquhart	.	005	00	00
The twa part of Pitfirren	.	001	10	00
Pitconnaquhies	.	002	00	00
Pitdunes	.	005	00	00
Half Carno (also Gorno)	.	001	10	00
Bredland, Sawline, Sandiedub (?)	.	002	00	00
Black Saulen	.	001	00	00
Cleishes	.	004	00	00

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
The lands of Crambeth except Lindsay's part	004	00	00	FFEYRE.
Lindsay's part of Crambeth and Cleish	005	00	00	—
Touchindad (?)	000	10	00	
Allardyee with annuell of Cranbeth	001	00	00	
Cowdrane with the Maw	001	00	00	
Tullieboill	005	00	00	
	950	10	00	

TAXT ROLL OF THE SHERIFDOME OF CLAKMANAN.

CLAK-MANAN.

The barony of Menstrie	020	00	00
The barony of Tulliebody	020	00	00
The barony of Sauchie	020	00	00
The barony of Alloay and Forrest	010	00	00
The barony of Clakmanan	020	00	00
The barony of Shambodie	020	00	00
The barony of Kennet	002	00	00

KIRKLANDS IN THE SHERIFDOME.

The patrimony of Cambuskenneth	026	13	04
Maynes of Doller, Baik, Craighead, and Sheirdale, held of the Abbey of Dunfermline	020	00	00
The lands of Dollerkill, held of the Bishop of Dunkeld	005	00	00
The barony of Tulliecultrie the King's propertie	020	00	00
	213	13	04

TAXT ROLL OF SHERIFFDOM OF STIRLING.

STIRLING.

The barony of Hayning	020	00	00
The barony of Callender	010	00	00
Auchineloch	005	00	00
Cattesleuch	002	00	00
Polknaif Levingston	001	00	00
Ramsay Lands pertaining to M ^r Henry Fonlis	005	00	00
Daders [sic, Dalderse]	006	13	04

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
STIRLING. Skaithmure	002	10	00
— Castlecary	002	10	00
The barony of Alveth and Kerse	040	00	00
The barony of Arthibissat with Sandiland's lands	015	00	00
The barony of Harbertshyre in propertie and tenendrie	060	16	08
The Laird of Garden for a piece of land of Torwood and Gunershaw	002	00	00
The barony of Elphinstoun	026	00	00
The lands of Quarrell	002	10	00
The barony of Beam with pertinents	025	00	00
Polmais Cunningham	005	00	00
His lands in Slamanan	002	00	00
His lands in Arthbe, Powfouls, and Powknave	006	00	00
His lands of Bothaldie	002	00	00
His lands of Bissetlands beside Stirling: Heddefield, Torbrex, and Levieland	003	00	00
The barony of Baquhadrock	005	00	00
The barony of Bannockburn with tenents & tenendries	026	06	08
Cambusbarroun	008	00	00
Goldenhuif [Cultinhuiff]	010	00	00
Cangler	012	00	00
Meikle Sauchie	008	00	00
Dundaffemur	020	00	00
Half of Inveralen	001	10	00
Athray	019	00	00
Queenshauch	001	00	00
Morningside	016	00	00
Whyterig	001	00	00
The barony of Touchfrazer	020	00	00
Gargunnoch	020	00	00
Leckies Easter and Wester	020	00	00
Culbeg and Culmore	006	13	04
The barony of Boquhan	020	00	00
Torrenterran with part of Slamanan	007	00	00
Carden with the annexis	010	00	00
The barony of Bochlyvie with the tenendries	030	00	00
The barony of Fintrie	030	00	00
The barony of Mugdock with the tenendries	040	00	00
Kilsyth	016	00	00
The barony of Auchtermony	016	00	00
The barony of Buchanan	040	00	00
My Lord Kilmaures lands with Croyes	013	06	08
The Laird of Merchistonns lands	040	00	00

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
The lands of Blairinvaddes	005	00	00	STIRLING.
Drummekill Buchanan	004	00	00	—
Drumquhassils lands	020	00	00	
Glengarnoch lands with Cameron	036	00	00	
Duntreith lands	023	06	08	
The Letter	005	00	00	
Brainshogle	005	00	00	
Ballikinraine	005	00	00	
Glenegles lands of the barony of Haldan	030	00	00	
Emboig, Cunningham and Kessane	006	13	04	
Houstoun's lands	012	00	00	
Auchintroig	005	00	00	
Finnick, Cashie, and Gartscairy	013	06	08	
Garthnell	003	06	08	
Gartquharan, or Gartfarran, Buchanan	002	10	00	
Bulwhynning, Cameron and Camquhell	008	00	00	
Culereigh [? Culreuch]	010	00	00	
Balcorroch	013	00	00	
Glorat and Baldrain	011	00	00	
Craigbarnet with the tenendries	016	00	00	
Bandeith	010	00	00	
Ballewne Buchanan	002	10	00	
Ballewne Lennox	002	10	00	
Bardowrie with the tenendries	030	00	00	
Auchinhowie with the tenendries	009	00	00	
Colquhouns Glen	009	00	00	
Craigroskan	010	00	00	
Kilmardenny	005	00	00	
Fergustoun	003	06	08	
	<u>1046</u>	<u>06</u>	<u>08</u>	

RETOUR OF THE SHIRE OF LANERK.

LANERK.

NETHER WARD OF CLIDSDALE.

Cambusnethan	040	00	00
Dalzell	010	00	00
Bothwell	300	00	00
Munkland	066	13	04
The Town of Rutherglen	010	00	00

						Lib.	s.	d.
LANERK.	Aikenheid	.	.	.	.	.	010	00 00
—	Crawfuids ferme	.	.	.	.	.	010	00 00
	Coutts	.	.	.	.	.	005	00 00
	Cassiltoun	.	.	.	.	.	013	06 08
	Carmunnock	.	.	.	.	.	013	06 08
	Catchkin [Cathkin]	.	.	.	.	.	013	06 08
	Cambuslang	.	.	.	.	.	040	00 00
	Blantyre	.	.	.	.	.	040	00 00
	Hamiltoun	.	.	.	.	.	090	00 00
	Machanshire	.	.	.	.	.	040	00 00
	Kilbryd and Glassfuard	.	.	.	.	.	200	00 00
	Avandale	.	.	.	.	.	160	00 00
	Stanchous	.	.	.	.	.	040	00 00
	Lesmahagow	.	.	.	.	.	200	00 00

THE OVER WARD OF CLIDSDALE.

Douglas	.	.	.	.	.	200	00	00
Crawfurd Douglas	.	.	.	.	.	200	00	00
Lauyntoun	.	.	.	.	.	040	00	00
Wistoun	.	.	.	.	.	040	00	00
Symontoun	.	.	.	.	.	040	00	00
Robertoun	.	.	.	.	.	040	00	00
Cowter [Culter]	.	.	.	.	.	040	00	00
Pittenane	.	.	.	.	.	040	00	00
Carnwath	.	.	.	.	.	200	00	00
Jerviswood and Broomlie	.	.	.	.	.	010	00	00
Cleghorne	.	.	.	.	.	020	00	00
The Lye	.	.	.	.	.	020	00	00
The Breadwood	.	.	.	.	.	020	00	00
Maulslie	.	.	.	.	.	050	00	00
Crawfurdjohn	.	.	.	.	.	066	13	04
Bonytoun	.	.	.	.	.	020	00	00
Carphyn [sic]	.	.	.	.	.	013	06	08
Stevenstoun	.	.	.	.	.	002	00	00
						2393	13	04

THE TAXT ROLL OF THE SHERIFEDOM OF RENFREW. RENFREW.

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Lordship of Eglisham pertaining to Lord Montgomery .	066	13	04
The Mernis pertaining to Lord Maxwell .	160	00	00
Eastwood pertaining to Lord Montgomery .	020	00	00
Cathcart .	040	00	00
Cruixse and Inchenan .	100	00	00
Lie Cuningham heid .	007	00	00
Cardonald and Easter Hendriestoun .	011	00	00
Wester Hendriestoun .	005	00	00
Lord Ross, Halkheid and Ralystoun .	032	00	00
Saserhill and Hunterhill .	002	00	00
Raislogan [Logan-Rais] .	010	00	00
Raisstewart .	001	03	04
Blackhall, Argownie, Auchingown and Fermock .	020	00	00
Ramforlie, Knox & Griffiscastell .	018	13	04
Selviland .	001	00	00
Griffiscastell Monfyde .	003	06	08
Houston .	040	00	00
Barochan .	020	00	00
Boighall .	010	00	00
Fulwood Birkenheid .	007	00	00
The Lordship of Erskine .	066	13	04
Barscub .	005	00	00
Donermuir [?] .	005	00	00
Finlaystoun, Maxwell .	002	10	00
The Lordship of Douthquhell [<i>sic</i>] .	017	00	00
Craigbett, Tar and Threiplie .	005	00	00
Ladmure .	001	00	00
Greenoch and Fynnart .	026	13	01
Greenoch Stewart .	026	13	01
Spangoks .	012	00	00
Dunrod .	010	00	00
Kellie Bannatyne .	005	00	00
Lundrisland .	001	04	00
The town of Renfrew .	010	00	00
Thornielie, Blair .	005	13	04
Stantlie and Thornielie part of Kitchland .	012	15	06
Ellerslie .	005	00	00
Fowar [Foullar] .	003	00	00

		<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
RENFREW.	Leichland, Ross and Leichland, Knox	002	04	04
—	Auchingrewt	003	06	08
	Craiginfeouch Chambers	003	06	08
	Laidtoun	005	00	00
	Knockmaid and Caldwell Easter	008	06	08
	Caldwell Wester	003	06	08
	Authinbothie Sempill	003	06	08
	Authinbothie Wallace and Neather Johnstoun	009	06	08
	Girvane and Risk	008	00	00
	The lordship of Sempill propertie and tenandrie	080	13	04
	Easter Cochran	006	13	04
	Wester Cochran	003	06	08
	Cauldershauch	005	00	00
	Auchnemes	013	06	08
	Over Johnstoun	002	10	00
	Lauchliebosyde	008	00	00
	Artherlie	003	06	08
	Porterfield	002	00	00
	Ramforlie, Coningham, Waterstoun and Finlaystoun	061	06	08

THE KIRKLANDS OF THE SHIRE OF RENFREW.

The Lordship of Paisley, Glen and Auldhouss	109	06	08
The Lordship of Govane and the lands of Glasgow	040	00	00
The Deanfield and the Chanon lands of Glasgow	004	00	00
The Lyon cross of the Abbot land of Kilwinning	006	13	04

THE TEMPLE LANDS.

The chapel Rig	006	13	04
The two Freelandes	005	00	00

THE KINGS PROPER LANDS—*VIZ.*:

The Blawhill, Zoker, and Kings meadow	010	00	00
	<u>1239</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>06</u>

TAXT ROLL OF THE SHIRE OF AIR.

AIR.

(CALLED KINGS KYLE.)

		<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Dalrymple	.	032	00	00
Martnan	.	080	00	00
Sundrum	.	040	00	00
Gaitgith	.	040	00	00
Ochiltree	.	066	13	04
Cumnoch	.	108	13	04
Langlands	.	010	00	00
Carnistoun	.	005	00	00
Drumdow	.	002	13	04
Wrighthill	.	002	13	04
Duchrays	.	005	06	08
Stair Montgomery	.	014	00	00
Stairquhite	.	006	00	00
Drongane	.	016	00	00
Polquhairne	.	010	08	04
Knokgulrimes	.	003	06	08
Monyhagane	.	005	06	08
Lochinssie	.	008	00	00
Shankistoun	.	004	00	00
Glasnock	.	005	06	08
Dalmelingtoun	.	033	06	08
		498	15	00

TAX ROLL OF THE BALYIERE OF KYLE STEWART.

KYLE
STEWART

The Sornbeg	008 00 00
The Galstorn	020 00 00
Denholme, Achinruglen, Sornhill, Sorne and Milrig	010 00 00
The Bar and Galsholmes	036 00 00
The barony of Craigie and Riccartoun	133 06 08
Cappingtoun	020 00 00
Ardneill	002 13 04
Dreghorne	012 00 00

		<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
KYLE	Sewaltoun	005	00	00
STEWART	Clavence	005	00	00
—	Corrayt	005	00	08
	Corsbie and Craigistane	025	00	00
	The Mares and Gallis	004	00	00
	The Trone	002	00	00
	The Fullartoun	002	00	00
	Adamestoun	020	00	00
	Barneill, Hainltoun, and Barneill, Herries	082	00	00
	The barony of Auchinleck	033	06	08
	Glenmuir	020	00	00
	Auchintruiffs [Auchincruive]	015	00	00
	Giffen and Wrighthill	066	13	04
	Previck	012	00	00
	Bruntwood Campbell	002	00	00
	The Laird of Sanquhar his lands in the Laich of Kyle by and attour the barony of Barneill-Hamiltoun & Barneill-Herries	041	06	08
	Colynane	005	00	00
	Hilhou and Holmes	005	00	00
	Helhies and Haly	010	00	00
	Cesnock	040	00	00
	Dundonald being the Kings lands	020	00	00
	Torboltoun	100	00	00
	The 20 merk land called Meikle Dreghorn lying in Cuningham and amext to bailyerie of Kyle Stewart . . . . .	...	
	The Hayning	020	00	00
	Camieslane	006	13	04
		<u>789</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>08</u>

THE RETOURS OF THE FREEHOLDERS OF CUNYNHAME.

Loudoun	100	00	00
Grugor	040	00	00
Robertoun pertaining to Earl of Eglintoun	040	00	00
Kilmaures, Stevingstoun and Corsbie	100	00	00
Rowallan	066	13	04
Kilmarnoch and Dawry [Dalry]	100	00	00
Powkellie	020	00	00
Cunynghamheid	010	00	00
Peirstoun, Barklay	010	00	00
Stane	010	00	00

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Knochintibber and Bushbie	011	13	04	KYLE
Colinskeith [<i>sic</i>]	010	00	00	STEWART.
Eglintoun	020	00	00	—
Fairle-Crevoch	006	13	04	
Meikle Dreghorne	013	06	08	
Dunlop	013	06	08	
Aikit	001	13	04	
Glengarnoch	026	00	00	
Laird of Langshaw	020	00	00	
Fairley	010	00	00	
Ladyland	013	06	08	
Laird of Robertland	017	06	08	
Kilburny	033	06	08	
Piteon	004	13	04	
Lochrig	005	00	00	
Brumelands	005	00	00	
Kelburn	005	00	00	
Giffertland	013	06	08	
Ardrossane	100	00	00	
Blair	053	06	08	
Rysholme	007	06	08	
Southenane	013	06	08	
Tarbet	013	06	08	
Monfoid	010	00	00	
Hunterstoun	006	13	04	
Aradill and Portinerross	006	13	04	
Montgrenan	006	13	04	
Largis bishoptoun	005	06	08	
Knock	010	00	00	
Kelsoland	010	00	00	
Lord Casills lands of Stewartoun, Irvine, and Dunlop	022	00	00	
	991	00	00	

THE TAXT ROLL OF CARRICK.

CARRICK.

The barony of Cassills, properte and tenendrie	118	00	00
The barony of Dumure and Cairnleck	036	13	04
The barony of Culzean	020	00	00
The barony of Bargany	026	13	04
The barony of Ardsher [<i>sic</i>]	050	00	00
The barony of Kirkoswell	012	00	00

		<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
CARRICK.	The barony of Glenassil, Daltippand, and Newark	. . . . .	054	13 04
—	The Laird of Blairquhan	. . . . .	055	00 00
	The Laird of Knockdolian	. . . . .	066	13 04
	The Laird of Carlton	. . . . .	066	13 04
	The barony of Glenstinchier and Mt. Cumyne	. . . . .	020	00 00
	The Laird of Dalquharan	. . . . .	006	00 00
	The Laird of Drumelland	. . . . .	012	06 08
	The Laird of Balmaclonchan	. . . . .	020	00 00
	The Laird of Trochrig	. . . . .	010	00 00
	The Laird of Girvanmaynes	. . . . .	010	00 00
	Montgomerystoun	. . . . .	002	06 08
	The Balloch	. . . . .	004	10 00
	The lands of Prymont	. . . . .	003	13 04
	The lands of Kirkpatrick Glenassill	. . . . .	005	00 00
	The lands of Trolorg	. . . . .	002	10 00
	The Laird of Dundas	. . . . .	021	00 00
	The Laird of Keires	. . . . .	015	00 00
	The Laird of Kirkmichael	. . . . .	013	06 08
	The lands of Cumray	. . . . .	010	00 00
	The lands of Brochlach	. . . . .	008	00 00
	Lands of Machriomore, Balinleuch, Burnfitt and Lochspallander	. . . . .	008	00 00
	The Laird of Kelwood	. . . . .	014	00 00
	The Laird of Corverbae	. . . . .	016	00 00
	The Laird of Craigeaffie	. . . . .	002	00 00
	The lands of Callochwreich	. . . . .	010	00 00
	The Laird of Barneill, Maclane	. . . . .	004	00 00
	The Laird of Barneill, MacCrymill	. . . . .	004	00 00
	The Lands of Garfoir	. . . . .	001	06 08
	The Laird of Midle Auchindryne	. . . . .	003	06 08
	The Laird of Bridgend	. . . . .	003	06 08
	The lands of Auchinflor	. . . . .	002	13 04
	The Laird of Kilquhenzie	. . . . .	007	00 00
	The Laird of Grumet	. . . . .	008	06 08
	The Laird of Benan	. . . . .	004	06 08
	The Laird of Carslo	. . . . .	004	00 00
	The Laird of Conelad [Cloncaid]	. . . . .	003	06 08
	The Laird of Kerss	. . . . .	010	00 00
	The lands of Dalquhand	. . . . .	003	06 08
	The lands of Gass	. . . . .	003	06 08
	The Laird of Camragan	. . . . .	005	00 00
	The Laird of Corsays	. . . . .	002	06 08
		819	13	04

THE TAXT ROLL OF THE SHERIFEDOM OF WIGTOWN. WIGTOWN.

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Laird of Corswells lands	038	06	00
Bonchtrig [<i>sic</i>]	006	13	04
Laird of Garthlands	026	00	00
Laird of Kinhilts lands	021	13	04
Laird of Freuchs lands	015	06	08
Laird of Stronrawers lands	003	06	08
Laird of Knockincross	001	13	04
Laird of Lesmuir	010	00	00
Laird of Portincross	020	00	00
Laird of Craigeassie	008	00	00
Laird of Craich	002	06	08
Laird of Craichlaw, M'Kee	016	13	04
Laird of Mochrum Park	053	06	08
Laird of Mochrum Loche	050	13	04
Laird of Merton, M'Culloch	053	06	08
Laird of Glassartoun	025	00	00
Laird of Fersigill	003	06	00
Laird of Polmallart	003	06	08
Laird of Coutts	005	00	00
Laird of Brochtoun	010	00	00
Laird of Egerns [?] and Balcour	008	13	04
Laird of Sorbie	023	06	08
Laird of Clouch	005	00	00
Laird of Rennistoun	043	06	08
Laird of Libreck	006	13	04
Laird of Barnbarroch	013	06	08
Laird of Capanoch	003	10	00
Laird of Clugestoun	025	13	04
Laird of Curhous, M'Culloch	007	06	08
Laird of Curhous, M'Kee	002	13	04
Laird of Curhous, Mure	004	00	00
Laird of Drumquhat <i>alias</i> Coatland	004	00	00
Laird of Barrawer [<i>sic</i>]	007	13	04
Laird of Auchlown	006	13	04
Laird of Glenturk	004	13	04
The Laird of Kilereach	039	00	00
Sheriffe of Wigton's lands	013	06	08
Laird of Logan	025	06	08

		<i>Lib. s. d.</i>
WICHTOWN.	Laird of Creichlaw Gordon	031 13 04
—	The Laird of Cairnefield	003 06 08
	The Laird of Muireth	020 00 00
	Laird of Mertoun's heirs	025 13 04
		<u>698 15 04</u>

KIRKCUDBRIGHT. THE TAXT ROLL OF STEWARTRIE OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

The Laird of Garleys lands	.	.	.	.	051 00 00
Kenmure and Lagan	.	.	.	.	012 13 04
Balmaclellan and Park	.	.	.	.	013 06 08
Torskrothand and Dalbate	.	.	.	.	010 00 00
Dunrod Sannik	.	.	.	.	003 06 08
Glenshyreburne & Over Pollerie	.	.	.	.	022 13 04
Ewingstoun, Blackeraig & Knocknow	.	.	.	.	002 13 04
Harlards and Moneboy	.	.	.	.	004 00 00
Nether Poleree and Creoch	.	.	.	.	004 13 04
Catbullie	.	.	.	.	010 00 00
Laird of Camloden, Murdoch	.	.	.	.	010 00 00
Laird of Larg	.	.	.	.	014 00 00
Laird of Camloden, M'Lurg	.	.	.	.	010 00 00
Laird of Mathrimoire	.	.	.	.	003 06 08
Laird of Cockpool	.	.	.	.	030 00 00
James McCulloch of Barholme	.	.	.	.	003 06 08
Laird of Nisbet of that Ilk	.	.	.	.	007 00 00
Laird of Cuitoun, Pittillo	.	.	.	.	007 00 00
John Gordon of Holme	.	.	.	.	004 00 00
Laird of Craig-Gordon	.	.	.	.	005 00 00
Laird of Craig-M'Eigan	.	.	.	.	005 00 00
Alec Gordon of Hardlands	.	.	.	.	001 00 00
Laird of M'Kittrick for Callathie	.	.	.	.	003 00 00
Laird of Gaitgirth for Fintiloch	.	.	.	.	017 06 08
Laird of Gailstoun	.	.	.	.	042 00 00
Laird of Brochtoun	.	.	.	.	040 13 04
Laird of Cardineis	.	.	.	.	062 13 04
Laird of Bombie	.	.	.	.	070 00 00
Laird of Apilgirth	.	.	.	.	016 00 00
Thomas M'Lellan of Auchlene	.	.	.	.	002 00 00
Laird of Lag	.	.	.	.	012 13 04

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Duchra	010	00	00	KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
Laird of Livingstoun for Little Ardes	020	00	00	—
The Aires Portioners of Blaithet	009	06	08	
The Laird of Spotts	012	13	04	
The Laird of Ochartoun	015	00	00	
The laird of Kirkdale	008	00	00	
Laird of Calie for Calie Kirkenan Ballochan, Blackbullie & Maynes	041	06	08	
Laird of Fairgirth	014	13	04	
Laird of Barsecob	003	06	08	
Laird of Blairquhan	050	00	00	
Laird of Lag for Drumhoward	037	06	08	
Laird of Lauchop for Balgredan	006	13	04	
Laird of Dalbatic for Barkarrow	003	06	08	
James Gordon for Gaidzell	005	00	00	
" " for Barnbarrow & Barnhowrie	004	00	00	
Laird of Kirkeconnell	013	06	08	
Laird of Kilquhanadie	006	13	04	
Lachinquhing [<i>sic</i>]	003	06	08	
Brown of Carsluth	012	13	04	
Littletoun	002	00	00	
Laird of Drumeconren for Coklex, etc.	002	13	04	
Laird Sipeland [?]	006	13	04	
Middlethryd	006	13	04	
Herries of Maidenpapes	006	00	00	
Laird of Partoun	010	00	00	
Laird of Balmaghie	020	00	00	
M'Torrie in Keltone	008	13	04	
Maxwell of Hillis	012	00	00	
Laird Garro	005	00	00	
Daltonne, Castlemady & Kelmoney [<i>sic</i>]	006	13	04	
Laird Troquhane	005	06	08	
Laird of Killerne	002	00	00	
Castramen and Dirregoun	003	06	08	
Culcreoch and Grobdail	005	00	00	
Gordon of Auchinreoch	003	06	08	
Laird of Barnsoul	003	06	08	
Gordonston	026	13	04	
Earlestoun	026	13	04	
Grenan	014	00	00	
Kirkpatrick Irnegray	020	00	00	
Borgis	020	00	00	

		<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
KIRKCUDEBRIGHT.	Barnbathie	006	00	00
	Chapmanleyes	000	13	04
—	Prestoun	040	00	00
	Kirkguinzeane	040	00	00
	Half barony of Urherries [sic]	053	06	08
		1163	00	00

DUNFREIS.

TAXT ROLL OF THE SHIRE OF DUNFREIS.

Carlaverock	053	06	08
Carneshalloch and Duriesqueens	014	13	04
Tynwald	020	00	00
Dunow [Duncow]	020	00	00
Millheid within Kirkmacho	002	00	00
Lord Maxwell's land within Dunfreis	005	00	00
Haliwood barony	120	00	00
Terriglis	066	13	04
Kirkimizeane	040	00	00
Torthorwald	053	06	08
Dalswinton	011	00	00
Keltoun Maxwell	008	00	00
Kelwood Charters and Lowrie lands	010	00	00
Glencorss	002	10	00
Auldgirth	002	00	00
Kelwooderaiggs	010	00	00
Barony of Sanquhar	120	00	00
Crawfurdtoon	028	00	00
Kirkpatrick of the Gait	006	13	04
Barony of Glenearn	120	00	00
Auldgirth Dunduff	003	06	08
Monkland	040	00	00
Clossburn	048	00	00
Brigburgh	010	00	00
Aleisland	002	00	00
Assleck Sundrum and Layne	009	06	08
Kirkland of Dalgarro	005	00	00
The Ross	048	00	00
Drumlanrig	120	00	00
Tibbers	093	06	08

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Dalgarnock	006	13	04	DUNFREIS.
Over Glencorss	002	00	00	—
Mortoun	040	00	00	
Halydayhill	002	00	00	
Knocke [Enoche]	020	00	00	
Carzell and Kirkton	010	00	00	
Windiehills, Charteris	002	00	00	
John M ^r Brears lands within the territorie of Dunfreis	002	00	00	
Conhaitrig	003	06	08	
Lag	001	13	04	
Aird	014	00	00	
Dalgarne holme	013	00	00	
Windiehills Greirson	005	00	00	
Collyne	008	00	00	
Tibbers called Messengers land	006	13	04	
Dunraggan and Bardony	005	00	00	
Laird of Kirkmichaels lands	030	00	00	
Durrisdeir	031	13	04	
Hempisfield	040	00	00	
Snaid	020	00	00	
Ealis [sic, Eccles?]	020	00	00	
	1408	03	04	

TAXT ROLL OF THE SHIRE OF PEEBLES.

PEEBLES.

Caverstoun	005	00	00
Purveshill	005	00	00
Pyrn	005	00	00
Bold	016	00	00
Traquair	020	00	00
Erleischortehert [Earle-orchard]	002	00	00
Glen	016	00	00
Grestoun	012	00	00
Gillieshauch	002	13	04
Cardron	010	00	00
Hopkello	010	00	00
Henderstoun	010	00	00
Hornehuntersland	005	00	00
Ornestoun Easter	010	00	00

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
PEEBLES. Horsburgh	010	00	00
— Lermondshauch	000	13	04
Smithfield	002	00	00
Corsunningfeild	004	00	00
Hutchingfield	001	05	00
Melvingland	001	13	04
Winkiestoun	002	10	00
Fullage	003	06	08
Blackbarony	040	00	00
Kidston and Wormestoun	010	00	00
Stewartoun	007	00	00
Curhoip	002	00	00
Dean Easter	004	00	00
Romanno and quarter of Curhoip	007	13	04
Bogend	004	00	00
Holmyre	008	00	00
Two Acre fields	000	06	08
Kingsland	003	06	08
Bonyngtoun	005	00	00
Cruikstoun	005	00	00
The barony of Halyeards	010	00	00
Maner pertaining to the Lowis and Hopringle	010	00	00
Posso	010	00	00
Glenrath	010	00	00
Henderland	010	00	00
Dawick	020	00	00
Drumelzior	020	00	00
Glenbrack	006	13	04
Glenvinfuird	005	06	08
Halkshaw	015	00	00
Earlshauch	004	00	00
Gleneraig	004	00	00
Langlandhill	002	00	00
Baron of Bruchtoun	040	00	00
Stoikfield	004	00	00
Skirling	040	00	00
Kircurd, Ladyurde	040	00	00
Glenholme	030	00	00
Swynhoip	010	00	00
Burrowfield	000	10	00
Eddaristoun [sic]	008	00	00
Jedburghfield	002	00	00

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Lynhoprews and Meggart	020	00	00 PEEBLES
Oliver Castle	013	06	08 —
Esthells	020	00	00
Lintoun and Newlands	040	00	00
Kilbocho	066	13	04
		711	18	04

THE TAXT ROLL OF THE SHERIFEDOM OF SELKIRK. SELKIRK.

The lands of Craig	. . . . .	013	06	08
The lands of Robertoun and Howcleuch	. . . . .	006	00	00
The lands of Borthwickbrae and Slake	. . . . .	010	00	00
The lands of Greenwood and Lyne	. . . . .	005	00	00
The lands of Almure	. . . . .	010	00	00
The lands of Todrig	. . . . .	010	00	00
The lands of Hoistcoitts	. . . . .	002	00	00
The lands of Whitslands	. . . . .	006	13	04
The lands of Philhope	. . . . .	010	00	00
The lands of Bellendean and Buccleuch	. . . . .	020	00	00
The lands of Southsyntoun	. . . . .	010	00	00
Sonderland and Sonderlandhill	. . . . .	010	00	00
The lands of Philiphauch	. . . . .	010	00	00
The lands of Holldane	. . . . .	005	00	00
The lands of Hadderslie and Baits	. . . . .	005	00	00
The lands of the Lordship of Selkirk	. . . . .	010	13	04
		143	13	04

TAXT ROLL OF THE SHERIFDOM OF ROXBURGH. ROXBURGH.

The Laird of Cessfurd's lands	. . . . .	180	00	00
The Laird of Buccleuch's lands	. . . . .	063	13	04
The Laird of Fernihirst's lands	. . . . .	007	00	00
The Laird of Cranstoun's lands	. . . . .	077	08	04
The Laird of Mow's lands	. . . . .	010	00	00
Laird of Minto's lands	. . . . .	020	00	00
Laird of Hunthills lands	. . . . .	020	00	00
The Laird of Mackerstouns lands	. . . . .	060	00	00

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
ROXBURGH. The Laird of Gladstanes lands	010 00 00
— The Laird of Newtouns lands	008 00 00
Laird of Riddell's lands	020 00 00
The Laird of Langlands	010 00 00
The Laird of Lochinvar's lands	040 00 00
The Laird of Coldingknow's lands	010 00 00
The lands of Clistoun in the hands of Drumelezor; the goodman of Torwoodlie; David Happringle of Hownand Walter Pringle in Clistoun and Pringle of Ashetrees	040 00 00
The Laird of Overtoun	010 00 00
The lands of Bedrewle	018 00 00
The lands of Over and Nether Newhall	004 00 00
The Laird of Fulmashe's lands	010 00 00
The Goodman of Gallowsheill's lands	020 00 00
The Laird of Middlesheills lands	010 00 00
The Sheriff of Twedale's lands	020 00 00
The Laird of Hadden's lands	010 00 00
The Laird of Edmistoun's lands	020 00 00
The Laird of Hundyke's lands [sic, also Lumleye's]	040 00 00
The Laird of Edzartoun's lands	020 00 00
The Lord Mortoun's lands of Longnewton	013 06 08
The Laird of Drumlenrig's lands	113 06 08
The Laird of Clock's lands	005 00 00
The Laird of Rayknow's lands	020 00 00
The Laird of Harwood's lands	010 00 00
The Laird of Littledeans lands	030 00 00
The Laird of Bonjetburt's lands [Bonjeddars]	020 00 00
The Laird of Greenhead's lands	011 00 00
Laird of Wauchops lands	010 00 00
The Laird of Dowcates lands	006 13 04
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	997	08	04

LAWDER- TAXT ROLL OF THE BAILYARIE OF LAWDERDALE.
DALE.

Tulloushill	. . . . .	. . . . .	005 00 00
Barony of Blyth	. . . . .	. . . . .	005 00 00
Thirlestane	. . . . .	. . . . .	005 00 00
Eastmaynis, Westmaynis, and Woodencleuch	. . . . .	. . . . .	005 00 00
Egrop	. . . . .	. . . . .	002 00 00

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Nenetharne	010	00	00	LAWDER-
Little Newtouns	003	06	08	DALE. —
Laird of Wachtouns lands	003	06	06	
Laird of Haygitsyde's lands	003	06	08	
Lands of Dalecove pertaining to Thomas Ker of the Shaw	005	00	00	
Six husbandlands of Robert Lauder of that Ilk	002	00	00	
Andro Ker of the Scheird's lands	003	00	00	
For his lands in Myretoun	005	00	00	
Lands of Myretoun, Boutcher; Coitt and Lochflatt, Henry Halliburton	010	00	00	
Lands of Bemersyde	010	00	00	
Whyterig and Brotherstanes	002	00	00	
Forrest of Lauther	005	00	00	
Ladiepart	002	00	00	
Whytlaw pertaining to Laird of Haltoun	002	00	00	
Trabroun	005	00	00	
Pilmuir	005	00	00	
James Borthwick of Cocklaw	004	00	00	
Hartsyde	005	00	00	
Kirktoonhill	002	00	00	
Greingilt	004	00	00	
Haitshaw	002	00	00	
Carfray	010	00	00	
Adinstoun	010	00	00	
Lord Saltouns lands in Ugstoun	002	00	00	
His lands of Quholiplaw	005	00	00	
His lands of Eystoun [Lylestoun]	004	00	00	
John Cranstoun of Burneastle	002	00	00	
Newbigging	005	00	00	
	<u>152</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>10</u>	

RETOUR OF THE SHIRE OF BERWICK.

BERWICK.

West Nisbet	015	00	00
Wedderburn	017	00	00
Baleadder and Hatoun	017	00	00
Aytoun	020	00	00
Ershell	005	00	00
Cockburn	005	00	00

		<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
BERWICK.	Cumlege	001	10	00
—	Lethington	005	00	00
	Foulden	010	00	00
	Hornden and Half Hartoun	007	00	00
	Edmesdains	002	00	00
	Hoprigs and the sheills	005	00	00
	Ellein [Ellem]	005	00	00
	Cranshaws	004	00	00
	Longformachouse	004	00	00
	Ryslaw	010	00	00
	Messingtoun [Mersington]	005	00	00
	The west quarter of Whystoun	003	10	00
	Riccartouns, Hopburn	010	00	00
	Growelldyks	002	10	00
	Bassinden	003	00	00
	Meikle Harlaw	002	00	00
	Ranburn	004	00	00
	Reidpath	002	00	00
	Burnhouss	002	00	00
	Easter Winsheills	000	10	00
	Barony of Boncle	030	00	00
	Langtoun	020	00	00
	Lord Home's, lands	050	00	00
	Coldenknows	009	00	00
	Purves of Purveshanech	002	00	00
	Laird of Touch	004	00	00
	Spottiswood	005	00	00
	Thornedykes	005	00	00
	Woderlie	005	00	00
	Mellestanes	007	00	00
	Hopringle for Faroms [?]	001	10	00
	Legertwood	005	00	00
	Birkinsyde	004	00	00
	The barony of Boune	012	00	00
	The barony of Haliburton	005	00	00
	The Laird of Greenlaw	005	00	00
	The Laird of Reidbraes & Polwart	007	00	00
	Brentoun, Welsitland [<i>sic</i>] & Quickwood	004	10	00
	Laird of Bowmaker	003	00	00
	West Borthwick	001	00	00
	Butterdane	003	00	00
	Blackburne	003	00	00

					<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Darchester and Graden	.	.	.	.	003	00	00	BERWICK.
Whytsounlaws	.	.	.	.	005	00	00	—
Prandergeist	.	.	.	.	012	00	00	
Wyliecleuch	.	.	.	.	002	10	00	
Easter Borthwick	.	.	.	.	001	00	00	
Labroshiell [?]	.	.	.	.	001	00	00	
John Skeith of Overburn	.	.	.	.	001	00	00	
Belchester	.	.	.	.	002	00	00	
Richard Edgar for Bassindane	.	.	.	.	002	00	00	
					387	10	00	

THE TAXT ROLL OF CONSTABULARIE OF
HADDINGTON.HADDIN-
TOUN.

The Laird of Bass	.	.	.	.	.	030	00	00
The Laird of Wachtoun	.	.	.	.	.	030	00	00
The Laird of Hermistoun	.	.	.	.	.	030	00	00
Eisteraig	.	.	.	.	.	001	10	00
Fentoun Tellor	.	.	.	.	.	002	00	00
Laird of Neather Syderssse	.	.	.	.	.	002	00	00
Cokairis now Home in Pincartoun	.	.	.	.	.	002	00	00
Blanss	.	.	.	.	.	002	00	00
Staniepeth	.	.	.	.	.	003	00	00
Innerweik	.	.	.	.	.	020	00	00
Gilkerstoun	.	.	.	.	.	001	00	00
Petkoks Thornedyks	.	.	.	.	.	001	00	00
Whytelaw	.	.	.	.	.	004	00	00
Spott	.	.	.	.	.	013	00	00
Gamesheills	.	.	.	.	.	002	10	00
Routhlaw	.	.	.	.	.	005	00	00
Newton	.	.	.	.	.	010	00	00
Hoprig and Penstoun	.	.	.	.	.	006	13	04
Alderstoun	.	.	.	.	.	001	00	00
Ormestoun	.	.	.	.	.	010	00	00
Laird of Colliston	.	.	.	.	.	006	13	04
Laird of Leuchie	.	.	.	.	.	001	00	00
Letham	.	.	.	.	.	010	00	00
Hartriewood	.	.	.	.	.	005	00	00
Easter Gairmtoun	.	.	.	.	.	010	00	00
Thuristoun	.	.	.	.	.	020	00	00

		<i>Lib. s. d.</i>
HADDING-	Humbie	001 00 00
TOUN.	Spotsheill	001 00 00
—	Coldenstanes	000 06 00
	Wait in Belheaven	000 03 00
	Aitkin in Dunbar	000 13 04
	Earle of Bothwell	066 13 04
	Lord Yester	040 00 00
	Lord Seatoun	040 00 00
	Lord Dirletoun	040 00 00
	Lord Lindsay	030 00 00
	Lord Saltoun	020 00 00
	Lord Keith	020 00 00
	Lord Home of Thornetoun	020 00 00
	Lord Home of Douglas	010 00 00
	The Earle of Angus for Thometallon	010 00 00
	Lord Oliphant for Hedderwick	006 13 04
	Lord of Leithingtoun	010 00 00
	Boltoun	005 13 04
	Stevinstoun	005 00 00
	Laird of Whittinghame	006 03 04
		565 12 04

EDINBURGH. TAXT ROLL OF THE SHERIFFDOM OF EDINBURGH.

The barony of Borthwick	040 00 00
The lands of Lord Creichtoun	030 00 00
The lands of Cranstoundow	005 00 00
The lands of Cranstoun-Riddell, Murray	005 00 00
The Laird of Dalhousies lands	020 00 00
Laird of Roslings	040 00 00
The barony of Pennicuick	010 00 00
The lands of Newhall	003 06 08
The lands of Halhous	001 00 00
The lands of Gilmertoun pertaining to the Laird of Whythill	001 00 00
Whythill pertaining to the Laird of Cambusnethem	005 00 00
Lands of Gilmertoun pertaining to the Laird of Niddrie Marshall	005 00 00
Lands of Gilbertoun	003 00 00
Lands of Niddrie-Mershal, Wachope	010 00 00
Lands of Niddrie-Mershal, Edmistoun	005 00 00
Laird of Craigmillar's lands	040 00 00

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Lands of Straitoun and Southouss belong to Laird of Straitoun	004	00	00
Lands of Straitoun pertaining to the heirs of George Henderson of Fordell	005	00	00
Lands of Over Libertoun pertaining to John Carkettle	001	00	00
The barony of Glenross	010	00	00
Lands of Over Libertoun pertaining to Dalmahoy	005	00	00
The lands of Fulfirid	002	00	00
The lands of Priestfield	002	00	00
The lands of St Gely Grange	002	00	00
The barony of Dalmahoy	010	00	00
The barony of Maule	015	00	00
The Earle of Mortoun's lands	040	00	00
The lands of Cousland	010	00	00
Lands of Balarno and Newtoun	010	00	00
The Laird of Calder's lands	040	00	00
Lands of Bonyntoun and Piltoun pertaining to Earle of Eglington	005	00	00
The Laird of Haltoun's lands	020	00	00
Warristoun and Spittellstoun	006	00	00
Lands of Malecolmstoun	007	00	00
Lands of Rathon, Marjoribanks	004	00	00
The barony of Currie and Longhirdmestoun	005	00	00
Lands of Currie and Longhirdmestoun pertaining to James Mossman	002	10	00
Lands of Reidhous	002	00	00
Lands of Riccartoun	004	00	00
Lands of Hill	002	00	00
Lands of Whytelaw	001	00	00
Lands of Kilbawbertoun	000	10	00
Lands of Malleny	001	00	00
The barony of Collington	017	00	00
The lands of Redhall pertaining to John Morburn	001	00	00
The lands of Woodhall and Bonaly	008	00	00
Lands of Colmaston	003	00	00
Auchingane belonging to the Laird of Craigmiller	001	00	00
Lands of Craiglockart	003	00	00
Lands of Gorgy	004	00	00
The lands of Merchiston	010	00	00
The lands of Wrights houss	004	00	00
The barony of Braid	010	00	00
The Laird of Corstorphin's lands	010	00	00
The lands of Levy, Houstoun and Borthwick	010	00	00
The Laird of Innerleith's lands	020	00	00
The Laird of Restalrigs lands	010	00	00

		<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
EDINBURGH.	The lands of Craighous	001	00	00
—	The lands of Lawriestoun	005	00	00
	The lands of Muirhous	003	00	00
	Grantoun lands	003	00	00
	Balvillaw and Over Barnetoun	005	00	00
	Lands of Lughtoun-Donglas	004	00	00
	Lands of Lughtoun-Creichtoun	002	00	00
	Land of Lockerworth and Middleton pertaining to Lord Yester	002	00	00
	Keitherd lands pertaining to Murray	002	00	00
	Lands of Harlaw, Crosbie and Adamestoun	002	00	00
	Lands of Cramond Regis, Adamesone	002	00	00
	Cramond Regis pertaining to Laird of Carmok	001	00	00
	Giffertlands in Cramond	000	10	00
	Douglas lands there	000	10	00
	Edwards lands there	000	10	00
	Clistoun and Clistoun hall pertaining to Laird of Pumphrastoun	004	00	00
	The lands of the Dean pertaining to Lord Lindsay	004	00	00
		<hr/>		
		651	16	08

LINLYTH-
GOW. TAXT ROLL OF THE SHERIFDOM OF LINLYTHGOW.

The barony of Kinneill with tenents and tenendries	100	00	00
The barony of Carriden with tenents and tenendries	018	06	08
The barony of Dalmeny with do.	040	00	00
Tortraven	013	06	08
Prestoun	005	00	00
Waterstoun	005	00	00
Carriber	005	00	00
Portersyde	020	00	00
Dechmont	020	00	00
Muirhouse	020	00	00
Grugfut	005	00	00
The barony of Abereorn, with tenents and tenendries	061	00	00
The barony of Winchburgh with tenents and tenendries	038	00	00
Strabrock	040	00	00
The barony of Kinpont	015	00	00
Eleistonn	005	00	00
Little Kettilstoun	010	00	00
The barony of Levingstoun	020	00	00
Blackburn and Whytburn	010	00	00

		<i>Lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Polkennet	.	005	00	00	LINLYTH-
Binnings	.	007	00	00	GOW.
Bormey	.	005	00	00	—
Bonsyde	.	001	00	00	
Bathgate	.	010	00	00	
Lochtullo	.	010	00	00	
Meikle-Blaikburn	.	010	00	00	
Banercife	.	020	00	00	
Riccartoun	.	010	00	00	
Ltile Parklie	.	001	00	00	
Hiltlie	.	001	00	00	
Hilhous	.	003	00	00	
Ethling	.	010	00	00	

KIRKLANDS IN LINLYTHGOW.

Kirklistoun with tenents and tenendries	.	.	.	.	024 00 00
Ecclesmachan.	.	.	.	.	026 13 04
Killeith	.	.	.	.	020 00 00
Queensferry	.	.	.	.	006 13 04
The barony of Ogilface in propertie and set in feu	.	.	.	.	033 06 08
In tenendrie Cockburn's part	.	.	.	.	005 00 00
Westcraigs	.	.	.	.	004 00 00
Eastcraigs	.	.	.	.	002 00 00
Baldlormy	.	.	.	.	004 00 00
The barony of Ketlestoun	.	.	.	.	014 13 04
Torphichin	.	.	.	.	066 13 04
Meikle Parkley	.	.	.	.	006 00 00
The Kirklands of Strabrock	.	.	.	.	001 06 08
The Kirkland of Abercorne	.	.	.	.	002 00 00
Kirkhill	.	.	.	.	006 13 04
Kinglass	.	.	.	.	003 00 00
Lochhous	.	.	.	.	006 13 04
The Grange	.	.	.	.	010 00 00
Part of Bynnings	.	.	.	.	005 00 00

THE KINGS PROPERTIE—*VIZ.*:

Bonyntoun	.	.	.	.	003 06 08
Blackness	.	.	.	.	001 00 00
Maynes of Abercorn, Morton and Mill	.	.	.	.	013 06 08
Kingcavil and the park	.	.	.	.	006 13 04
The Weard	.	.	.	.	002 00 00

		Lib. s. d.
LINLVTHI- GOW.	Kingsfield	000 10 00
—	Houstoun	010 00 00
	Drumcorse	006 13 04
		<hr/> 837 16 08

THE ISLES.

RENTAL OF THE ISLES.

SHERIFFDOM OF AIR.

The Land of Kintyre is	480 merk land
of the which 240 merk land pertains to the Lord of the Isles' own house; and the other 240 given be him to James Kaynoch [<i>sic</i>] and his forebears	
Islay is	360 merk land
whereof 20 lib. land pertanes to Macleane holden of the Lord of the Isles, and 40 merk land pertanes to James Kaynoch and 10 lib. land to Mackayne of Ardmorthyn [Ardnamurchan] and the remenant to the Lords own house	
The Isles of Teray is	140 merk land
The Lahararsis [<i>sic</i>] in the Isle of Mull	20 lib. land
The Morargne	80 merk land
Swonartis	20 lib. land
Summa 1100 merk land of and extent	

SHERIFFDOM OF INVERNESS.

Lands of Lochaber is	300 merk land
pertaining to the Lord of the Isles, Mamore and Garisdavock	
The Isle of Ouiss is	160 merk land
Slaite is	20 lib. land
Trotirness is	81 merk land
Summa of the haill Isles is	<hr/> 1590 merk land

Item, the Lieutenantarie of the south and north Isles of Scotland, with the Lieutenantarie of the north side of the water of Spey; Commission to hold justice aires and courts of justiciarie with the execution and punishment of rebels both be fire and sword that contemneth our sovereign lord, his regiment, and authority, with the escheates of the barons and rebels that shall happen to be forfaultered and speciallie those who hold land of said lord of the Isles within the bounds of the Lieutenantarie foirsaid.

II.

GENERAL TAX ROLL OF 1633

(SHERIFFDOMS, STEWARTRIES, KING'S PROPERTY,
BENEFICES, AND BURROWS)

SHERIFFDOMS, STEWARTRIES, ETC. (TERMLY).

Inverness . . . . .	. £2269	0	0
Caithness . . . . .	. 514	0	3
Cromarty . . . . .	. 73	11	2
Nairn . . . . .	. 182	0	0
Elgin & Forres . . . . .	. 310	0	0
Aberdeen . . . . .	. 2732	3	6
Banff . . . . .	. 799	0	0
Kincardine . . . . .	. 570	0	0
Forfar . . . . .	. 1649	6	0
Perth . . . . .	. 2306	5	0
Strathern Stewartry . . . . .	. 344	18	0
Menteith . . . . .	. 129	13	6
Fife . . . . .	. 1476	0	0
Kinross . . . . .	. 101	10	0
Clackmannan . . . . .	. 213	0	0
Stirling . . . . .	. 1062	0	0
Lanark . . . . .	. 3129	10	0
Renfrew . . . . .	. 1581	11	0
Dumbarton . . . . .	. 937	5	0
Argyle and Lorn . . . . .	. 1233	5	0
Bute . . . . .	. 103	0	0
Arran . . . . .	. 150	0	0
Ayr . . . . .	. 703	10	0
Kylestewart Bailiary . . . . .	. 1106	10	0
Cunningham . . . . .	. 1590	14	0
Carrick . . . . .	. 1244	6	6
Wigtown . . . . .	. 1059	0	0
Kirkcudbright . . . . .	. 1714	10	0
Dumfriess, Eskdale & Wauchopdale . . . . .	. 2354	5	0
Annandale Stewartry . . . . .	. 2385	0	0
Liddesdale Lordship . . . . .	. 400	0	0

Linthgow	£742	0	0
Edinburgh	931	10	0
Haddington	850	13	6
Berwick	1567	13	9
Lauderdale Bailiary	215	10	0
Roxburgh	3133	2	6
Selkirk	183	10	0
Peebles	1089	15	0
	£43,138	8	8

THE KINGS PROPERTY (TERMLY).

Earldom of Orkney and Lordship of Zetland	£900	0	0
Earldom of Ross	363	0	0
Lordship of Ardmnoch	140	0	0
Petty Braichlie, Strathnern and Cullaird	90	0	0
Beaufort	7	10	0
Earldom of Murray	240	0	0
Abernethy	15	0	0
Urquhart, Glencarnie, Glenmoriston & Ballindalloch	80	0	0
Pittendreich, Sheriffston, Levenhauch, and Darcleene	6	0	0
Lands of Duffus	30	0	0
One hundred merk lands of Braemar	100	0	0
Garioch and Kintore	81	0	0
Lands of Wards	15	0	0
Lands of Warthill	3	0	0
Six-pound lands of Ruthven	9	0	0
The lands of Coull	3	15	0
The lands of Kincardine-O'Neill	5	0	0
Brechin and Navar	66	0	0
Kincleivin	152	0	0
Lordship of Dissoir and Toyer	52	0	0
Lordship of Stratherm	169	0	0
Thanedom of Fettercairn	28	16	0
Tilling-Campbell	15	0	0
Polgavie	12	0	0
Monteith	221	17	0
Stewartrie of Fyffe	196	0	0
Lordship of Stirling	150	0	0
Castle of Dumbarton	80	0	0

Howeleuch £6 land	£9	0	0
Hormangill, Whitegill and Southwood	20	0	0
Zoker (5-merk land)	5	0	0
Blavathill (Blawhill) (5-merk land)	5	0	0
Kings meadows	5	0	0
Cowal and Roseneath	27	0	0
Isle of Bute	200	0	0
Little Cumbray (5-merk land)	5	0	0
Dundonald (£20 land)	30	0	0
Stewartoun (40-merk land)	40	0	0
Trabeneh and Tarinzean (£40)	60	0	0
Thomastown (£10 land)	15	0	0
Glenhead (£10 land)	15	0	0
Carriek, Leswalt and Monebrigs	127	10	0
Lordship of Galloway	683	5	0
Duncow £20 land	30	0	0
Lordship of Linlithgow	96	15	0
Lordship of Balinereiff	52	10	0
Dunbar and Collranpath	150	0	0
Earldom of March	334	18	0
Lordship of Ettrick Forrest	1000	0	0
Henderland (£5 lands)	7	10	0
Lordship of Kintyre	361	0	0
Isle of Jura	13	2	0
Trotterness (80-merk land)	80	0	0
Slate £20 land	30	0	0
North Uist, etc. (78 : 13 : 4 land)	118	0	0
Isle of Islay	236	12	0
Tyrie and Arros in Mull & Morven	258	2	0
Colonsay	21	5	0
Isle of Swonart	29	15	0
Ardnamurchan	73	10	0
Summa of Kings Propertie .	<u>£7370</u>	13	0

PRELACIES AND SMALL BENEFICES (TERMLY).

ORKNEY.

Bishopric of Orkney . . . . .	.	£344	8	10
Archdeacon of Zetland . . . . .	.	27	10	4

CAITHNESS.

CAITHNESS.

Bishopric . . . . .	.	344	8	10
Deanery . . . . .	.	20	13	4
Chantorie . . . . .	.	27	10	4
Chancellor } of Caithness . . . . .	.	20	13	4
Archdeanry . . . . .	.	41	6	8
Treasurer . . . . .	.	30	0	0
Prebendary of Dunett . . . . .	.	14	12	1
Parsonage of Kirkmichael . . . . .	.	25	0	0

ROSS.

ROSS.

Bishopric of Ross . . . . .	.	413	6	8
Abbacy of Fern . . . . .	.	137	15	6
Priory of Beauly . . . . .	.	103	6	8
Dean } of Ross . . . . .	.	41	6	8
Chantor . . . . .	.	39	8	10
Chancellor } of Ross . . . . .	.	41	6	8
Treasurer . . . . .	.	41	6	8
Sub-dean . . . . .	.	62	0	0
Sub-chantor . . . . .	.	20	13	4
Arch-dean } of Ross . . . . .	.	41	6	8
Parsonage of—				
Rosken . . . . .	.	41	6	8
Kiltearn . . . . .	.	27	10	4
Logie Easter . . . . .	.	27	10	4
Kirkmichael . . . . .	.	31	0	0
Vicarage of Kilmuir . . . . .	.	20	13	4
Provostry of Tain . . . . .	.	20	13	4

MORAY.

MORAY.

Bishopric of Moray . . . . .	.	688	17	9
Lordship of Kinloss . . . . .	.	447	12	7
Priory of Pluscarden . . . . .	.	275	10	10

Dean	.	.	.	.	.	£109	17	6	MORAY.
Chantor	.	.	.	.	.	113	6	8	—
Chancellor	.	.	.	.	.	51	13	4	
Treasurer	of Moray	.	.	.	.	82	13	4	
Archdean		.	.	.	.	51	13	4	
Sub-dean	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4	
Sub-chantor	.	.	.	.	.	51	13	4	
Parsonage of—									
Dipple	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4	
Duffus	.	.	.	.	.	51	13	4	
Spynie	.	.	.	.	.	35	5	6	
Moy	.	.	.	.	.	25	16	8	
Botarie	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4	
Kinnoir	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4	
Aberlour	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4	
Rothes	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4	
Vicarage of—									
Duthil	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4	
Inverness	.	.	.	.	.	25	16	8	

ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN.

Bishoprie of Aberdeen	.	.	.	.	.	688	17	9	
Priory of—									
Fyvie	.	.	.	.	.	68	17	9	
Monymusk	.	.	.	.	.	68	17	9	
Lordship of Deer	.	.	.	.	.	344	8	10	
Parsonage of—									
Philorth	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4	
Kinkell	.	.	.	.	.	206	13	4	
Kincardine O'Neil	.	.	.	.	.	137	15	6	
Urie	.	.	.	.	.	41	6	8	
Banchorie	.	.	.	.	.	49	10	0	
Lunney	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4	
Belhelvie	.	.	.	.	.	49	10	0	
Coldstane	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4	
Clatt	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4	
Invernochtie	.	.	.	.	.	35	5	6	
Cruden	.	.	.	.	.	41	6	8	
Tureff	.	.	.	.	.	103	6	8	
Metlick	.	.	.	.	.	35	5	6	
Aberdeen	.	.	.	.	.	41	6	8	
Tullinessil	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4	

ABERDEEN. Parsonage of—

Ruthven	.	.	.	.	.	.	£82	13	4
Murthlak	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	10	0
Fetteresso	.	.	.	.	.	.	103	6	8
Arbuthnot	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	17	6
Fettercairn	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	17	6
Conveth	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	17	6
Durris	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	16	8
Fordoun	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4
Vicarage of—									
Piterugie	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	16	8
Longley	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4
Aberchirder	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4
Inverurie	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4
Tarves	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	6	6
Logie durno	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4
Coul	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4
Aboyne	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4
Benholme	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	13	4
Dean	.	.	.	.	.	.	122	6	8
Chantor	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	6	8
Chancellor	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	18	9
Treasurer	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	6	8
Archdean	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	17	9
Common Kirks of Aberdeen (viz., Fordyce, Logie buchan, Rathin, Glenbucket, Logie-mar, Kildrumie and Drumeth).							139	6	1

BRECHIN.

BRECHIN.

Bishopric	.	.	.	.	.	.	344	8	10
Dean	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	0	8
Chantor	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4
Chancellor	of Brechin	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4
Treasurer		.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4
Archdean	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	7	1
Vicar	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	7	1
Parsonage of—									
Finaven	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	7	1
Glenbervie	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	7	1
Lethnot	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	13	4
Dundee	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	17	6
Nevay	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4

Parsonage of—						BRECHIN.		
Esse .	.	.	.	.	£27	10	4	—
Kinnetles .	.	.	.	.	34	7	1	
Inverarity .	.	.	.	.	41	6	8	
Tannadies .	.	.	.	.	68	17	6	
Dunloppie .	.	.	.	.	20	13	4	
Logie Montrose .	.	.	.	.	41	6	8	
Inchbrek .	.	.	.	.	68	17	6	
Edvie .	.	.	.	.	41	6	8	
Kinneil .	.	.	.	.	41	6	8	
Edzell .	.	.	.	.	34	7	1	
Dumbarnie .	.	.	.	.	62	0	0	
Kinnoull .	.	.	.	.	55	8	0	
Forteviot .	.	.	.	.	62	0	0	
Cults .	.	.	.	.	34	7	1	
Vicarage of—								
Dundee .	.	.	.	.	68	17	6	
Panbride .	.	.	.	.	21	13	4	
Lintrathen .	.	.	.	.	20	13	4	
Glamis .	.	.	.	.	28	6	8	
Kerriemuir .	.	.	.	.	34	7	1	
Longforgund .	.	.	.	.	20	13	4	
Lordship of—								
Scone .	.	.	.	.	861	2	2	
Arbroath .	.	.	.	.	2066	13	4	
Coupar .	.	.	.	.	861	2	2	
Priory of—								
Restennet .	.	.	.	.	275	10	10	
Charterhouse .	.	.	.	.	334	8	10	
Elcho .	.	.	.	.	103	6	8	
Provostry of Methven	.	.	.	.	82	13	4	

	D U N K E L D.				D U N K E L D.			
Bishopric of Dunkeld	1033	6	8
Abbey of St Colme	234	16	8
Priory of Straphillan	35	5	6
Chantor	27	10	4
Chancellor	35	5	6
Treasurer	} of Dunkeld	.	.	.	.	35	5	6
Dean		.	.	.	.	123	16	8
Archdean		.	.	.	.	52	2	6
Sub-chantor	34	10	0

DUNKELD. Parsonage of—

							£	5	1	3	4
Menmuir	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4		
Monydie	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4		
Mucharsie	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4		
Fern	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4		
Lundiff	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	5	0		
Crieff	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	0	0		
Weems	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4		
Strowan	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4		
Blair	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4		
Vicarage of—											
Strogaith	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4		
Tibbermuir	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4		
Logierait	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4		
Don	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	5	7		
Cargill	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4		
Prebendary of—											
Fongorth	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4		
Forguendenie	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	5	0		
Alveth	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4		
Common Kirks of Dunkeld—											
Auchterhouse	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	6	8		
Meigil	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	6	8		
Sawling	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	1	2		
Fothergill	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	10	2		

DUNBLANE.

DUNBLANE.

Bishopric of Dunblane	.	.	.	.	.	.	334	8	10		
Lordship of—											
Inchaffray	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	13	4		
Inchmahome	.	.	.	.	.	.	275	10	10		
Culross	.	.	.	.	.	.	334	8	10		
Dean	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4		
Archdean	}	of Dunblane	.	.	.	.	51	13	4		
Chancellor			.	.	.	.	27	10	4		
Provost of Abernethy	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4		
Parsonage of—											
Tullieallan	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4		
St Madoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	6	8		
Vicarage of—											
Aberfoyle	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4		
Abernethie	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4		

	ST ANDREWS.	ST ANDREWS.
Archbishopric of St Andrews	£1722	4 6
Priory of—		
St Andrews	1722	4 6
Portmoock	55	8 0
Pittenweem	206	13 4
Eccles	172	4 5
Coldstream	172	4 5
North-berwick	516	13 4
Haddington	516	13 4
Manuell	55	5 8
Lordship of—		
Dunfermline	1722	4 6
Lindores	861	2 2
Balmerino	275	10 10
Holyroodhouse	877	15 6
Newbottle	516	13 4
Kelso	1377	15 6
Coldingham	688	17 9
Dryburgh	688	17 9
Barony of Brighton	500	0 0
Ministry of—		
Scotlandwell	48	11 4
Peebles	103	6 8
Archdean of—		
St Andrews	165	16 8
Lothian	103	6 8
Provost of—		
Craill	41	6 8
Kirkeuch	82	13 4
Corstorphin	27	10 4
St Giles	82	13 4
Trinity College	62	0 0
Crichton	51	13 4
Dalkeith	16	5 0
Bothans	34	7 1
Dunglas	27	10 4
Parsonage of—		
TARBET	27	10 4
KEMBACK	27	10 4
DUNNO	37	7 0

ST ANDREWS. Parsonage of --

Flisk	£51	13	4
Dysart	66	17	6
Cuilt	34	7	1
Auchterarder	51	13	4
Balingrie	41	6	8
Muckhart	34	7	1
Slamanan	20	13	4
Strabrock	51	13	4
Inchmachen	34	7	1
Calderecoats	55	0	8
Kirknewton	27	10	4
Gogar	27	10	4
Pentland	27	10	4
Pennicook	41	6	8
Leswalt	103	6	8
Melville	20	13	4
Restalrig	103	6	8
Carrington	27	10	4
Keithmarshal	20	13	4
Linton	103	6	8
Oldhamstocks	62	9	0
Dunbar	34	7	1
Moran	20	13	4
Piteoks	34	7	1
Belcome	20	13	4
Spott	27	10	4
Upsetlington	20	13	4
Whitstone	34	7	1
Dunse	51	13	4
Ednam	27	10	4
Polwarth	26	13	4
Chirnside	20	13	4
Fowlden	20	13	4
Minto	20	13	4
Ashkirk	26	5	0
Auldroxburgh	62	0	0
Newbottle	55	0	8
Anerum	37	7	1
Hawick	82	13	4
Wilton	27	10	4
Lempetlaw	20	13	4
Sudrum	20	13	4

Parsonage of—		ST ANDREWS.
Lintown .	.	£20 13 4
Stobo .	.	134 8 10
Kilbucho .	.	20 13 4
Stenton .	.	34 7 1
Kirkard .	.	27 10 1
Bedrule .	.	20 13 4
Newlands .	.	82 13 4
Lyn .	.	34 7 1
Vicarage of—		
Kilrynnie .	.	20 13 4
Kinneuchar .	.	41 6 8
Largo .	.	20 13 4
Sconny .	.	20 13 4
Kenair .	.	10 15 0
St Andrews .	.	68 17 6
Leuchard .	.	34 7 1
Coupar .	.	27 10 4
Markinch .	.	27 10 4
Kirkealdie .	.	27 10 4
Kinghorn .	.	34 7 1
Lathrisk .	.	20 13 4
Stirling .	.	20 13 4
Falkirk .	.	62 0 0
St Cuthberts .	.	27 10 4
Crimond .	.	20 13 4
Linlithgow .	.	32 5 7
Aberlady .	.	20 13 4
Tranent .	.	20 13 4
Tinningham .	.	55 0 8
Gulane .	.	20 13 4
Pencaithland .	.	17 17 0
Haddington .	.	27 10 4
Musselburgh .	.	27 10 4
Earlston .	.	27 10 4
Lindean .	.	20 13 4
Castletown .	.	20 13 4
Ettleston .	.	68 17 6
Peebles .	.	27 10 4
Inverleithen .	.	34 7 1
Linton .	.	27 10 1
Stobo .	.	34 7 1
Sacrist of Cleish .	.	68 17 6

ST ANDREWS. Abbey of—

Cambuskenneth	£861	2	2
Jedburgh	516	13	4
Melrose	1124	0	0
Preceptory of—			
Torphichen	516	13	4
St Anthony's	34	7	0
Archpristry of Dunbar	41	6	8
Prebendary of—			
Pincarton	27	10	4
Falaw	34	7	1
Dean of Dunbar	68	17	6
Kirk of Houston	41	6	8

GLASGOW.

G L A S G O W.

Archbishopric of Glasgow	1033	6	8
Lordship of—			
Paisley	1387	16	6
Kilwinning	688	17	10
Abbey of—			
Corsragall	275	10	10
Holiwod	239	16	8
New Abbey	344	8	10
Dean	138	6	8
Chantor	82	13	4
Chancellre } of Glasgow	82	13	4
Treasurer }	82	13	4
Archdean	138	6	8
Subdean	138	6	8
Ministry of Faill	175	5	4
Priory of—			
Blantyre	20	13	4
Cannabie	20	13	4
Parsonage of—			
Glasgow	138	6	8
Air	138	6	8
Renfrew	55	0	8
Govan	55	0	8
Carstairs	20	13	4
Cardross	34	7	1
Eaglesham	55	0	8
Kilrennie	55	0	8

Parsonage of—

							GLASGOW.
Douglas	.	.	.	.	.	£55 0 8	—
Cambuslang	.	.	.	.	.	27 10 4	
Torbolton	.	.	.	.	.	82 13 4	
Cumnock	.	.	.	.	.	82 13 4	
Luss	.	.	.	.	.	82 13 4	
Sanquhar	.	.	.	.	.	51 13 4	
Kirkmaho	.	.	.	.	.	94 10 0	
Durisdeer	.	.	.	.	.	41 6 8	
Stanhouse	.	.	.	.	.	51 15 0	
Strathaven	.	.	.	.	.	86 5 0	
Glasford	.	.	.	.	.	34 7 1	
Crawford-john	.	.	.	.	.	50 0 0	
Culter	.	.	.	.	.	41 6 8	
Biggar	.	.	.	.	.	35 5 6	
Hartsyde	.	.	.	.	.	35 5 6	
Lamington	.	.	.	.	.	35 5 6	
Carmichael	.	.	.	.	.	20 13 4	
Liberton	.	.	.	.	.	51 13 4	
Covington	.	.	.	.	.	20 13 4	
Dolphington	.	.	.	.	.	20 13 4	
Thankerton	.	.	.	.	.	20 13 4	
Colyquhen	.	.	.	.	.	30 0 0	
Inchalleoch	.	.	.	.	.	47 10 0	
Monieabroch	.	.	.	.	.	27 10 4	
Southwick	.	.	.	.	.	27 10 4	
Kirkquhian	.	.	.	.	.	41 6 8	
Kirkpatrick Irongray	.	.	.	.	.	27 10 4	
Tynwald	.	.	.	.	.	34 7 1	
Kirkmichael	.	.	.	.	.	20 13 4	
Garvald	.	.	.	.	.	20 13 4	
Kilpatrick Juxta	.	.	.	.	.	20 13 4	
Apilgeirth	.	.	.	.	.	27 10 4	
Lochnaben	.	.	.	.	.	27 10 4	
Ruthwill	.	.	.	.	.	20 13 4	
Vicarage of—							
Glasgow	.	.	.	.	.	27 10 4	
Moffat	.	.	.	.	.	51 13 4	
Erskine	.	.	.	.	.	40 9 0	
Barlandrig	.	.	.	.	.	41 6 8	
Mearns	.	.	.	.	.	20 13 4	
Eastwood	.	.	.	.	.	20 13 4	
Kilbarchan	.	.	.	.	.	20 13 4	

GLASGOW. Vicarage of—

Kilmacolm	.	.	.	.	.	.	£27	10	4
Innerkip	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4
Erskine	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4
Calder & Monkland	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4
Kilealton	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4
Kilpatrick	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	10	0
Dalry	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	5	6
Dunlop	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4
Kilmairs	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4
Kilburn	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4
Gawston	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4
Dreghorn	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4
Dundonald	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4
Stewarton	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4
Mayboll	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4
Kirkbean	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	13	4
Ure	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4
Dumfriess	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	13	4
Penpont	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4
Dunscore	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4
Kirkbride	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	7	1
Kirkconnell	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	4
Provostry of—									
Bothwell	.	.	.	.	.	.	103	6	8
Hamilton	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	4
Dumbarton	.	.	.	.	.	.	165	0	0
Linendden	.	.	.	.	.	.	206	13	4
Common Kirks of Glasgow	.	.	.	.	.	.	138	6	8

GALLOWAY.

GALLOWAY.

Bishopric of Galloway	.	.	.	.	.	.	344	8	10
Abbey of—									
Thongland	.	.	.	.	.	.	206	13	4
Dundrennan	.	.	.	.	.	.	516	13	4
Glenluce	.	.	.	.	.	.	344	8	10
Saulset	.	.	.	.	.	.	138	8	6
Priory of—									
Whithorn	.	.	.	.	.	.	1033	6	8
St Mary's Isle	.	.	.	.	.	.	103	6	0
Archdean of Galloway	.	.	.	.	.	.	82	13	4

Parsonage of—								GALLOWAY.
Kirkeanor	.	.	.	.	.	.	£4138 6 8	—
Wigtown	.	.	.	.	.	.	68 17 6	
Dalry	.	.	.	.	.	.	55 8 0	
Partown	.	.	.	.	.	.	27 10 4	
Kirkerist	.	.	.	.	.	.	27 10 4	
Kellis	.	.	.	.	.	.	32 0 0	
Balmaclellan	.	.	.	.	.	.	27 10 4	
Vicarage of—								
Moniegaff	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 16 8	
Anwith	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 13 4	

THE ISLES.

THE ISLES.

Bishopric of the Isles	.	.	.	.	.	.	206 13 4	
Abbey of Inchcolmkill	.	.	.	.	.	.	344 8 10	

ARGYLL.

ARGYLL.

Bishopric of Argyle	.	.	.	.	.	.	172 4 5	
Prior of Ardchattan	.	.	.	.	.	.	103 6 8	
Archdean of Argyle	.	.	.	.	.	.	27 10 4	
Parsonage of Glassiter	.	.	.	.	.	.	27 10 4	
							<u>£48,342 8 7</u>	

BURROWS (TERMLY).

Edinburgh	.	.	.	.	.	.	£4791 9 0	
Perth	.	.	.	.	.	.	917 0 0	
Dundee	.	.	.	.	.	.	1555 16 0	
Aberdeen	.	.	.	.	.	.	1333 6 8	
Glasgow	.	.	.	.	.	.	916 13 4	
St Andrews	.	.	.	.	.	.	500 0 0	
Dysart	.	.	.	.	.	.	250 0 0	
Stirling	.	.	.	.	.	.	300 0 0	
Lithgow	.	.	.	.	.	.	250 0 0	
Ayr	.	.	.	.	.	.	344 8 10	
Haddington	.	.	.	.	.	.	300 0 0	
Kirkaldie	.	.	.	.	.	.	388 17 9	

Montrose	.	.	.	.	.	.	£444	2	2
Coupar	.	.	.	.	.	.	200	0	0
Anstruther East	.	.	.	.	.	.	258	6	8
Dumfries	.	.	.	.	.	.	366	13	4
Inverness	.	.	.	.	.	.	333	6	8
Brechin	.	.	.	.	.	.	116	13	4
Irvine	.	.	.	.	.	.	191	13	4
Elgin	.	.	.	.	.	.	166	13	4
Jedburgh	.	.	.	.	.	.	150	10	0
Kirkcudbright	.	.	.	.	.	.	166	13	0
Wigton	.	.	.	.	.	.	125	0	0
Pittenweem	.	.	.	.	.	.	125	0	0
Dunfermline	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	0	0
Dunbarton	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	0	0
Renfrew	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	6	8
Lanark	.	.	.	.	.	.	133	6	8
Arbroath	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	6	8
Burntisland	.	.	.	.	.	.	138	17	8
Peebles	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	6	8
Cryle [sic, Crail]	.	.	.	.	.	.	200	0	0
Kinghorn	.	.	.	.	.	.	122	0	0
Tayne	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	0	0
Anstruther W.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	11	1
Selkirk	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	6	8
Culross	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	0	0
Dunbar	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	0	0
Banff	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	13	4
Whithorn	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	13	4
Forfar	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	11	1
Rothsay	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	13	4
Forres	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	0	0
Rutherglen	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	13	4
North berwick	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	6	8
Cullen	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	6	8
Nairn	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	6	8
Lauder	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	13	4
Inverkeithing	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	6	8
Kilrennie	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	15	6
Lochmaben	27	15	6
Sanquhar	27	15	6
Ayrshire	27	15	6
New Galloway	8	6	8
							£16,613	18	7

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